CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-next, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-next, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 160 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th July ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
15th „ ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
22nd „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA ..	16,118
12th „ ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
19th „ ..	KASHGAR † ..	8,840
26th „ ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th „ ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th „ ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th „ ..	NALDERA * ..	15,820
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA ..	7,612
14th „ ..	MACEDONIA †	11,989
21st „ ..	DELTA	8,097
28th „ ..	CHINA	7,952

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA, KASHGAR } * Through steamers from Australia.

MACEDONIA } †Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrivzl.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
27th July ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st [illegible] ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963
6th [illegible] ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
19th [illegible] ..	MULBERA ..	8,000
31st Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 14th July ..	SICILIA ..	
15th „ ..	DEVANHA ..	
28th „ ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Novara.
12th Aug. ..	KALYAN ..	
25th „ ..	MACEDONIA ..	
9th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nagoya.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
28th July ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
6th July ..	BAMORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
7th „ ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
12th „ ..	KAROA ..	East &S.Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZINE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

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AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

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Telephone No. 1230.

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Opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI. Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer,	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival,	Dept*
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,829	20 June	8 July.
Takacka Maru..	B. Taniguchi	7,907	29 June	14 July.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,286	15 July	22 July
Ceylon Maru ..	.. Matsukura	4,805	14 July	29 July.
† Yotin Maru ..	....	6,735	25 July	5 Aug.
Awa Maru.. ..	Y. Nirei....	6,037	27 July	11 Aug.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada....	5,845	11 Aug	26 Aug
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata...	..	16 Aug.	26 Aug.

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

K. AKIYAMA, Manager.

Telephone No. 275. 4362

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 40,000,000
CAPITAL ... ... „ 85,00,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc., ... „ 5,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna and Rangoon.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Mutra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN. Agent.

Bombay Branch, Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON, OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok.	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Bairen.	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hongkong	Peking	Vloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum acerned amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. E. HYND, Agent.

BANKING

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital .....F. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid up Capital .....F. 55,000,000 „ £4,600,900
Reserve Fund .....F. 47,750,000 „ £4,000 000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA, BRASCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandeong	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Probilinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN.—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS.—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation Wiliame Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS: Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

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Sorab Building No. 7 Murzban Road, Fort.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

W. J. DeGRAAN, Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square. London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,844
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on aproved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Paid-up	20,45,920	0 0
Reserved	Funds	17,20,000	0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cant.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singopore
Frenchien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka.	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tientsin
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI, Acting Manager, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,18,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve ..... Rs. 2,43,55,535
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,12,915

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA. CAWNPORE, DELHI HYDERABAD. (DECCAN), LUCKNOW. MADRAS. RANGOON.

Every facility offered for General and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager, L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	3,77,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.

62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is alowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON, General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP „ 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND „ 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

T. G. GRAY, Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000

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Current Accounts 3% p. a.

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Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri M. A., Ph. D., The Shilotri Bank Building Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

7, FORT STREET BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI SURAT AND KAPURTHALA Agencies in all parts of India. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 18 months, at 6 per cent, for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits. Cheque or receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits. ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDIT OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES. Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.

SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.

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INDIAN CAPITAL, INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... „ 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls „ 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... „ 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

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All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Claims Paid over ..... Rs. 14,00,000.
New Business 1921 ..... Rs. 55,86,500.

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RAE AND CO. Managing Agents:

Or

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Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.

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HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation-Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent., on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922. after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

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Bombay Branch. 42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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CHAIRMAN.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

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According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book,

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Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

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For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
3rd Class	40—0	2—0—0

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Head Office: —1 Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Note well :—The Astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policy holders at the last Actuarial Valuation of this Company :—Rs. 15/per thousand per annum.

Please compare this results with the results of other Companies before insuring your life.

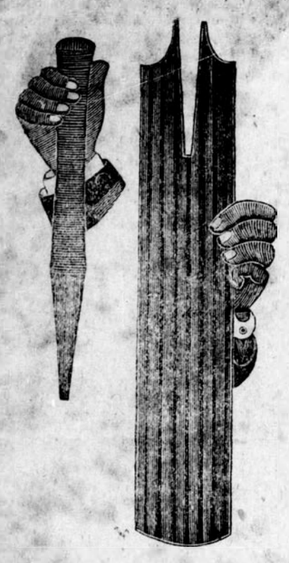
Wanted Agents on Commission and Allowance guaranteed business.

For further particulars, Proposal forms and terms of Agency please apply to—

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.

Local Secretaries, 79 Medows Street, Bombay.

P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.



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Mofussil Orders accepted. Expert packers

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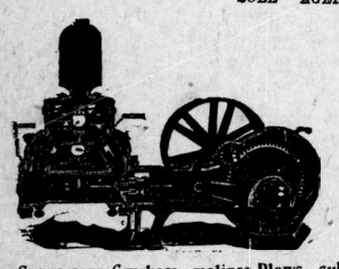

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Reliable House of Myers Pumps in India. A large stock of different kinds of Pumps, such as Hand Pumps Power Pumps, Spray Pumps for every purpose and for depths up to 300 ft.

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Government and Indian States.

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HEATERS AND HOT WATER BOILERS.

To burn coal or wood fuel.

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The Best Insecticide Powder,
Annas 14 per tin.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 7th July, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 7th July. 1920.	1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.63	34.85		
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0.68	30.60		
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0.57	32.58		
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.80	34.39		
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)				

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 6th.

[Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.]

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches...	29.646
Temperature of Air	Degrees...	79.5
Wet Bulb Thermometes	"	76.9
Dew Point	"	76.0
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.892
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	10.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	82.8
Minimum do do	"	77.0
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW.w.
Movement of Wind do	miles.	295
Fall of Rain	inches.	1.12
Total fall during month	"	7.93
Do. do. year	"	34.85
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th July		0.00

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.		July	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	8	m 11 23	18 6	S	8	m 4 47	15 10
		11 54a	18 0			5 22a	18 10
S	9	m 0 0a	18 0	S	9	m 5 8	15 9
		11 40a	18 5			6 0a	18 6
M	10	m 0 33a	18 9	M	10	m 5 44	15 11
						6 36a	18 3
T.	11	m 0 80	19 4	T	11	m 6 17	15 8
		1 ..	18 ..			10a	18 1
W	12	m 1 6	18 2	W	12	m 6 47	15 7
		12 ..	18 2			7 42a	18 2
Th	13	m 1 78	18 10	Th	13	m 7 17	17 1
		1 04	17 8			8 12a	18 4
F.	14	m 10 39	18 0	F	14	m 3 41	16 9
		10 15a	18 0			4 38a	19 4

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 7th July 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.70" of rain. Skies are clear at this station and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures were lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity did not differ much from the average. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded and in east Rajputana humidity is in defect. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 1.10" of rain and Surat had a light fall of 0.13". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Surat day temperature was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly rain over the division. Saugor reports 0.23", Hoshangabad 0.87", Khandwa 0.89", Akola 0.40", Amraoti 0.49" and Chanda 0.49". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Saugor, Hoshangabad and Chanda humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal in the Berars.

The Konkan.—Rain has been nearly general. Bombay reports 0.63", Ratnagiri 1.23" and Mormugao 0.98. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.19 ins., Poona 0.77 ins., Belgaum 0.92 ins., and Aurangabad 0.19 ins. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at most stations day temperature was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of rain in the Deccan and the Central Provinces but precipitation has decreased in the Punjab and the United Provinces. It has been nearly general in the Konkan and the Central Provinces and local in the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and Central India West. A few falls have occurred in Malabar, the north Punjab and on the north Madras Coast. The amounts received have not been heavy; a fall of 1.23 in., at Ratnagiri and of 1.10 ins. at Indore being the only ones which exceeded an inch. The seas are reported as rough from Colombo, Trivandrum, Mangalore, Mormugao, Dwarka and Karachi and strong winds are blowing over Kathiawar. Day temperature fell and was generally below normal in the Deccan and the Punjab.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in Rajputana and an increase is probable in Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th July, 1922.

The Bay monsoon has continued active in the Gangetic plain and the depression in the north of the Bay is developing very slowly. The Bombay monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula but in conjunction with the western disturbance has again given rain along the western Himalayas. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota-Nagpur, Bihar, the east United Provinces, Central India east and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port-Blair three inches; Tavoy four; Diamond Island, Silchar one; Saugor Island one and a half; Hazaribagh, Purnea, Patna one; Darbhanga two; Bahraich, Dehra-Dun two; Bareilly one and a half; Boorke one; Dharampore one and a half; Sutna three and Mercara one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH OF JULY 1922.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Highest of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	92.4	86.6	77	..	9	0
Do. 6th	94.4	87.1	76	..	9	—0.07
Jask	101.5	90.8	76	..	0	—0.14
Muskat	102.3	88.7	84	..	0	—0.14
Do. 6th						
PUNJAB—	101.2	79 6	61	1.76	6	—0.94
Multan	96.7	72.6	57	..	1.46	—1.88
Rawalpindi	94.6	75.6	64	0.07	2.18	—0.58
Lahore	95.4	79.4	71	0.08	2.17	—0.97
Hissar	82.3	74.0	84	0.06	0.31	+0 33
Ambala	89.0	65.4	10	—	2.60	—2 48
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	96.6	77.5	73	0.05	4.02	—0.38
Agra	93.8	77.6	19	..	4.28	—0.50
Mainpuri	96.0	79.2	7a	0.81	4.04	—0.26
Jhansi	92.6	79.7	86	..	7.01	+2.32
Cawnpore	93.2	76.3	8	..	2.80	+0 89
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—	100.3	87 6	63	..	0	—0.86
Jacobabad	91.6	80 0	7a	..	0.03	—1.14
Karachi	95 0	80.2	67	..	3.31	—1.84
Ajmer	96.0	81.0	50	..	2.63	—1.21
Jaipur	95.1	83.6	64	..	4.37	+0.00
Kotah	74.8	60.4	94	..	3.98	—5.23
Mount Abu						
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	93.0	74.1	69	..	1.01	—1.76
Bhuj	87.6	74.8	78	..	3.92	+0.45
Dwarka	85.8	72.0	87	0.63	3.14	—3.34
Veraval	94.2	76.0	81	..	2.44	—1.90
Rajkot	88.6	80 4	83	0.19	4.01	—1.73
Bhavnagar Para	82.9	80.4	79	..	16.99	+4.1
Surat	91.6	8 8	79	..	6.43	—2.55
Ahmedabad	86.3	74.4	72	..	1.43	—3.40
Deesa	84.6	73 5	86	..	9.24	+4.37
Neemuch						+1.85
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	97 6	75.5	63	0.23	9.36	—1.97
Jacobapore	90.4	68.6	90	0.87	8.80	—0.85
Saugor	89.7	74.8	93	0.89	0.45	+0.48
Hoshangabad	—	73 5	85	0.40	4.46	—2 55
Khandwa	85.8	78.0	80	0 49	7.31	+0.64
Akola	86.4	68.0	91	—	8.88	+1.45
Amraoti	86.6	70.0	79	0.19	8.28	—3.10
Nagpur	87.1	74.2	87	0.77	8.68	—1.38
Raipur	86.2	76.2	78	..	8.44	—3.55
KONKAN—	88.0	76.8	85	0.63	84.55	+9.29
Bombay	88.0	78.7	86	1.23	55.01	+17.45
Ratnagiri	85.2	76.1	86	0.98	49.29	+13.13
Marmugoa			88	..	..	..
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	86.6	74.3	84	..	?	?
Malegaon	75.7	70.8	83	0.19	6.48	+0.68
Ahmednagar	86.6	70.9	78	0.77	5.66	—0.08
Poona	81.9	68.0	80	..	8.16	+2.37
Sholapur	85.1	72.1	92	..	3.17	—2.57
Bijapur	74.5	67.5	86	0.92	2.08	+0.67
Belgaum	83.3	71.6	85	0.19	11.65	+2 20
Aurangabad	84.9	72.3	80	0.08	9.12	+1.62
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.2	68.6	84	—	3.51	—3.27
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND ONTAOR—	89.0	78.1	95	0.38	47.96	+1.02
Mangalore	91.6	77.1	95	0.06	66.76	—4 94
Calicut	85.2	75.4	80	0.01	54.89	+0.08
Cochin	94.1	77.8	81	—	11.26	+2.45
Colombo						
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	91.2	76.0	81	0.16	3.10	—2.59
Masulipatam	91.3	76.0	61	..	0.19	—2.12
Bellary	99.8	79.8	47	0.02	1.17	—2.56
Cuddapah	104.1	83.7	49	..	2.83	—0.50
Madras	84.1	80.4	79	..	2.48	—9.41
Bangalore	86.0	69.2	80	..	1.35	—0.87
Coimbatore	87.1	80.1	49	..	0.01	—1.16
Trichinopoly	98.1	70.4	49	..	1.97	+2.36
Vizagapatam						

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WANTED—INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to work as Secretaries and Inspectors for the branches to be organised shortly in the important centres of "Bombay Presidency". Monthly salaries Rs. 70 to 100 and Rs. 40 to 60 plus decent commission will be allowed. None need apply who can not invest Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively in shares. Apply to Box No. 8133 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 13618

WANTED—SUGAR EXPERT for Uganda B. E. A. Africa on one year's agreement, pay £30 to 35 per mensem with second class passage to and from Bombay. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned. Only those having thorough knowledge of manufacturing sugar and of machinery need apply. The selected candidate will be required to leave Bombay at the end of July. GORDHANDAS KALIDAS & CO., 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R4222

SITUATIONS WANTED

ANGLO-INDIAN Young Lady age 20, wants post as a TYPIST in a European Firm, six years experience. Excellent references. Apply immediately to Box No. 8206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 13514

ESTATE MANAGEMENT including collection of Rents, etc., undertaken on commission, personal security, sound experience. Apply to Box No. 8234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4259

SITUATION WANTED—By Competent Metals and Hardware SALESMAN thorough experience of over twelve years. Capable of building new Business and managing Office work. Please write Box No. 8235, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4260

AN honours graduate, experienced in accounts, banking and shares work, Seeks EMPLOYMENT as Accountant, Secretary (private or office), or any other responsible job. Excellent testimonials and best references. Please write to Box No. 8230, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4246

MANAGEMENT, SUPERVISION or SUPERINTENDENCE of big Import, Export or any Office, or Estates by a Respectable gentleman, who has widely travelled and who has wide experience of same and able to control big staff. With knowledge of English, Japanese, Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani languages and English and Gujarati accounts, correspondence, etc., on good remuneration and or commission. Best references. Apply stating work and remuneration to Box No. 8224, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4229

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET in Hughes Road, SHOW ROOMS, best suited for Motor Firms, Offices and Shops. Apply sharp to T. R. PRATT, (BOMBAY) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C C13624

TO LET—Two GODOWNS, one at Clerk Road, Jacob Circle and the other at Mody Street, and a BUNGALOW at Andheri, Kurla Road. For particulars, apply to LAXMIDASS K. DOSSA, 14, Hamam Street, Fort.
C R4216

ROOMS—Well ventilated for Residential and office purposes. Situation excellent. Post Box 440, Bombay.
R4077

TO LET—For Hindoos, few rooms in five bungalows, very close to Matunga, G. I. P. Ry. Apply BHAWANJI SHAMJI, at Matunga.
C R4197

TO SUB-LET—Decent office room at moderate rent at Bank Street, Fort. Apply Box No. 8233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4254

TO LET new up-to-date 2 big Godowns, complete with Electric fitting and Stone pavements at Dady Ardesar Cross Lane, near C. P. Tank, opposite Madhoobag door. Apply to HAJI ALIMAHOMED HAJI TARMAHOMED, Mambadevi, opposite Water Tank, Bombay 3.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET for Poona season, BUNGALOWS, houses cottages, portions on different localities, furnished and unfurnished in Poona No. 3, Napeier Road, Poona and Kirkee. Apply to J. D. COOPER, House Agent.
C R4231

AVAILABLE Excellent modern furnished rooms with bath Electricity. Fine location Rupees 50 and 75 each DOCTOR HINMAN, American Specialist, Girgaum back Road, near Imperial Cinema.
C R4252

TO BE LET—BLOCKS and SHOPS in newly built Shaparia Mansion at Souter Street. Rents very moderate, only two blocks are left. Apply sharp to B. D. SHAPARIA, 553, Bhandy Bazar, Near Prince Building.
C R4255

TO LET—BLOCKS at Santa Cruz in Modi Lodge on Ghod-Bunder Road, five minutes' walk from the station. Rent Rs. 55 to 190. See N. J. MODI, 94 Medows Street, Fort.
C R4272

OFFICES, SHOPS, WEARHOUSES TO LET in Jeshawjee Building, new premises, Sirnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1171.
C R4044

TO BE LET—A well ventilated BUNGALOW at Bandra, open on all the four sides and facing the sea shore, at Danda, Acharya Road, next to Collector's Bungalow ground and one upper floors. Apply Box No. 8213 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4182

TO BE LET—Ground floor, size about 70' by 23', 1st floor flat size about 70' by 50' situated next to Alexandra Dock red gate. Fort Street, Frere Road, Rent now realised Rs. 1,500 per month. Apply Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., 20A, Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay No. 1.
C R4253

TO LET.—IMMEDIATELY.—Three Flats each seven rooms in a building at Napean Sea Road, facing the sea with Electric Lights and Fans. Baths, servants quarters complete. Rent Rs. 475, 500 and 525 per month. Apply JEENA AND CO., Churchgate Street.
C C13659

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, opp. the New Post Office, Frere Road close to the Alexandra and other Docks, the Victoria and the New Port Trust Railway Terminus and all business places in the Fort, Excellent Board and Lodging. Rooms well ventilated, Bar and Billiards. Terms moderate.
C13259

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SURPLUS BARGAIN.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES of every description disposing at moderate rate, viz., Dressing Chest of Drawers at Rs. 60, Plain Cupboards (Self) (hanging) at Rs. 65, Dining Room Chairs at Rs. 8, Dumbwaiters at Rs. 20. For further particulars apply ADAM SAJAN & COMPANY 264, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay No. 3.
H

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—STEAM LAUNDRY, complete with boiler, engine, electric dynamo, and other machines, in perfect working order. For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, The Karachi Steam Laundry Company, KARACHI.
G R4257

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED 4 to 6 tons complete belt-driven ICE PLANT. Apply with full specifications, lowest price to JEHANGIR BHERAM, c/o. P. Dubash & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.
K R4225

FOR SALE—Hayward's 2½in. double barrel SODA PUMP and FILLING MACHINE. TAJ MAHAL FACTORY, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
K R4249

FOR SALE—(1) Adhesive and Para Rubber Tapes, (2) Electric Lighting Sets with 20 Lights and Magneto Ignition. Apply for particulars to Box No. 8334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroicle."
K C13630

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 30, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

ONE Lancashire Boiler, 20ft. by 6ft., working pressure 125 lbs., Maker Tinkanshanton, Rs. 7,500. Two Under-fire Multitubular Boilers, 14ft. by 5ft., working pressure 150 lbs. each, tube 4in. diameter, price each Rs. 3,750. One Steam Engine Trip Gear by Marshall's 12in. Cylinder, 33in. stroke, 20 N.H.P., Rs. 8,000. One Steam Jet Condenser for the same, Rs. 1,000. One Warthington Pump Section 4in., delivery 4in., Rs. 1,250. One Warthington Pump Suction 4in., delivery 3in., Rs. 1,000. One Warthington Pump Suction 1½in., delivery 1½in., Rs. 500. One Boiler Feed Pump, Rs. 500. One Green's Economiser with 24 tubes, Rs. 1,000. All in good working order. Offers for quick sale for any or all will be considered. Apply to THE PUNJAB ICE COMPANY, LAHORE.
K C13575

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

MOTOR CAR.

5 SEATER HUPMOBILE, at Poona, in tip-top condition. Carefully kept up. Rs. 5,500. Immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 8117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 13225

OVERLAND.

4 SEATER, FOR SALE—A sound car, Carefully run under owner's supervision. A bargain for those who want to secure a car at reasonable price during the Poona season. Apply Box No. 8118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R13226

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—2¼ H.P. MOTOR CYCLE, Torpedo, 2 stroke, Good Bargain Rs. 250 Apply Box No. 8241, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R4269

MOTOR CAR ON HIRE—Owner, undergraduate and of respectable family drives himself—open to monthly engagement for pleasure or business trips at fixed hours. Apply Box No. 8238, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R4262

FOR SALE 7-9 H.-P. Indian MOTOR-CYCLE, 1917 model, overhauled in May, 1922. Lucas lamp. Klaxon horn, tools, etc., Rs. 850 or near offer. Apply CAPT. H. E. SMITHERS, Carnegy Road, Bombay.
JA R4188

JUST THINK—Wouldn't you like your CAR, Overhauled, Repaired, Painted, Upholstered, etc., to your entire SATISFACTION? Well give THOS. A. JAMES, Jhosi House, Khamballa Road, Cumballa Hill a trial and you won't be disappointed.
JA R4151A

VAUXHAUL CAR 25 H. P. 1915 model, 5 seater, Claudell Hobson Corborator Bosch Magneto, C. A. V. Dynamo and complete lighting set. Car in excellent running condition being sold as owner has taken a latest car. Price Rs. 5,000-0-0 Box No. 8242, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA C13575

WANTED.—PURCHASERS for one Belsize and one Berliet Motor Car, belonging to the State. Offers near about Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 for Belsize and Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 for Berliet will be accepted. Both cars on view in State garage at Vadi. Apply sharp. M. M. RANE, Administrator, Savantvadi.
JA 13580

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

ORCHIDS and LILIUMS, Choicest Species, Reliable Seeds, Gorgeous Butterflies. G. GHOSE AND CO., Town-End, DARJEELING.
GA C13594

ORDERS REGISTERED for Pears and Apples, 9 lbs nett for Rs. 5/4, all charges included. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O., Kulu, PANJAB.
13434

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Propre. Mangoes gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
R 13438

BEST selected LANGRA MANGOES Rs. 6-8 per 100; FAZLI Rs. 9; KERWA Rs. 7; MANGOES PULP first quality Rs. 1-4 per seer, 2nd Re. 1. Safe, burglar proof packing, freight charges extra. Best MANGOE GRAFTS Rs. 18 per dozen and LICHI at Rs. 12. E. LAWRENCE & Co., "Nurserymen," DARBHANGA. Tele. "Fruit Plant."
GA R4236

BOOKS AND STAMPS

A. B. C. CODE, 5th Edition, RIVINGTONS BUILDING, Construction, 4-Vols. Goudie, STEAM TURBINES usill, SURVEYING HAJEE NOORMOHAMMED, Bookseller, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
seller, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
R4270

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MOST CANDID AND PRACTICAL PRELIMINARY. ADVICE

TO

ENTERPRISING CAPITALISTS LAUNCHING IN INDUSTRIES.

By

DR. H. CHANDRA, Ph.D. (Berlin), F.G.C.S., etc.,

Dir.: TECHNO-CHEMICAL, RESEARCH LABORATORY, DEHRADUN.

For Rs. 15/4 only.

Send full particulars with remmittance.
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EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE." College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE— Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principls, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees modertes. Enrolment daily; Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay Prospectus on Application.
M 8

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE:—Enrolments for the Govt. Diploma in Auditing proceeding. In 1932 out of 27 successful students from four affiliated colleges for the G. D. A. Examination fourteen were Davar's College men over and above three exstudent auditor and graduates who appeared privately. In all 52 affiliated college men passed in the test during the past four years of which 26 were Davar's College men besides five ex-student auditors and graduates. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R4240

EDUCATIONAL.

TUITION—By a Graduate, who stood first in B.A. and first Law. Morn's or and Eve's or whole time correspond 'K' P. Box 2080, Bombay 2.
M R4242

JOIN ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE for acquiring sound practical training in Higher Accountancy, Bookkeeping, Banking Auditing, Law, Shorthand &c. Hundreds of students have been successfully coached up during last 17 years. Most moderate fees. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw.
M C13280

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LAND PROPERTY AGENTS—S. K. KULKARNI, Two Tanks, Bombay 9.
T R4086

VEGETOL—Always use VEGETOL OIL for cooking meals. Cheaper in price than butter, ghee or lard. BURGE & SONS, 2401 East Street, Camp Poona. Please quote "Chronicle" when sending order.
T R4189

GEM BISCUITS.

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY MANUFACtured by Delhi Biscuit Co., Ltd., Delhi. Price Rs. 20 nett for a tin-lined case, containing 40 lbs. E.O.R. Delhi. Further reduction of 5 per cent. on orders for 100 cases of over. Send orders to—DELHI BISCUIT Co., Ltd., Delhi
T R4098

FOR SALE—Golden opportunity to Wine Merchants and Auctioneers. Messrs. V. AURELSON & Co., Wholesale Wine Merchants, desire to put in Auction or to sell their whole Port Wines stocks. Merchants and Auctioneers should send their men for inquiry with terms to:—VITHALSA BALUSA PAWAR, Ganesh Mahal, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
T R4261

FOR SALE.—LABORATORY ACCESSORIES including Working-tables Balances Condensors, Water-baths, Distilling-flask, Dessicator, Retorts, Spectrometre, Spectrograph, Thermometres, Hydrometres, Measure-cylinders, Pippettes, Burettes, Cupboards etc. Apply to Box No. 8239, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4265

"MOTO IMPERVO" a waterproofing composition for Motor or Carriage Hoods. For particulars apply Sole Agents, J. D. JONES & CO., (BOMBAY), LTD., 22A, Ormiston Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R13646

WANTED capable SUB-AGENTS throughout India to sell highly paying novelties in Waistcoat Pocket Safety Razors, Razor Blades, Scissors, Alluminium Photo Frames, Letter Files, Envelopes, very attractive Love Postcards, Elect. Pocket Lamps, Batteries, and other articles of daily want commanding big sales. Apply KOHINOOR BLADES AGENCY, 27, Trinity Street, Bombay.
R4201

BEFORE purchasing any Rebuilt or Second-hand typewritor, please write for our free bargain list. We have for sale about 200 Typewriters. Remington No. 10 Rs. 150; Underwood, bicolour backspacer Rs. Rs. 150; Oliver No. 5 Rs. 55 to 100; etc., etc. Satisfaction guaranteed or machines taken back. ROGERS & CO., (Typewriter Specialists) 23, Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA
T R4136

REBUILT OLIVER TYPEWRITERS Policy Rs. 210, also cheap second-hand typewriters. Typewriters cleaned, overhauled, repaired. Type copying work executed neatly, promptly and accurately. Typewriting taught by touch system at very moderate rates. Do investigate. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/2/1, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. COX & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS—

	Rs.
Fox Portable, New with Case	175
Corona Folding latest with Case	207
Remington No. 10, Rs. 185, No. 11 Brief ...	200
Remington No. 7 Rs. 75, No. 8 Brief	85
Oliver No. 3 and 4	100
Underwood latest Policy	208
Royal Fiscap size	100

Ribbons, Carbon papers. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T S

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 70, Hammond 12	80
Remington 7, Rs. 80, 90, 2 Colours, 110,	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer...	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S. New Types...	135
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabs. ...	225
L. C. Smith 8, latest, Rs. 190, Brief...	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 185, 190, Policy ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225	250
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210, latest ...	260
Remington 11, Brief Rs. 300, Policy ...	275
Remington 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 275	300
Corona, New, Rs. 207, Underwood Portable	250
Gujerati Remington No. 9, Brief	200
Century Portable, New Rs. 160, L. Case 190	

NICHOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION

DOCTOR M. B. B. S. is open for engagement. Inquire Post Box 4004, BOMBAY.
R4235

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to PANDIT KRIPPARAM,

8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH.)

P.S.Pandia Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5

CERTAIN CURE

FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation, No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Advances Against Government of India 6% Five and Ten Year BONDS.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. AITKEN.
W. B. HUNTER.
Managing Governors.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Bombay, 20th June 1922.
C13472

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from THURSDAY, the 6th July, 1922, Third Class Ordinary Fares will be charged by the Up and Down Bombay-Madras Express trains and not mail train fares.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1922.
C13596

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the disposal of all wastes for six months from July to December 1922. Applications to be made on forms available on payment of annas eight only Should be submitted with a deposit of Rs. 200 (Rupees Two hundred only) on or before the 10th instant to the GENERAL MANAGER. The MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS, LTD., Sopari Baug Road, Parel, Bombay.
TA R13616

UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW

WANTED—A READER in Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Faculty Medicine. Pay Rs. 750-50-1150 per mensem. The appointment will, in the first instance, be on probation for one year. Private practice allowed. Applications with necessary evidence regarding qualifications, clinical and teaching experience, or research work done in this or allied subjects must reach the REGISTRAR, LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY, Lucknow, on or before the 7th July, 1922.
C13463

NOTICE.

WE have resumed the tanning of skins for the public.
We do not undertake taxidermy work or the making of Leather articles from skins supplied.
For charges and conditions writes us for List.

THE CHROME LEATHER COMPANY,
Chromepet P. O.
near MADRAS.
Largest Manufacturers of Finished Leathers in Asia.
R4103

TO BE LET.

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANAL SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R4099

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the ordinary shareholders of the above Company will be held on Friday, the 14th day of July 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of the Liquidators at Laxmi Buildings, 42 Ballard Road, Fort, at which place and time all the shareholders of the Company are requested to attend.

AGENDA.

1. The Liquidators shall place before the shareholders a statement containing particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation of the Company upto 19th March 1922 as required under Section 216 (2) of the Indian Company's Act.

MULJEE B. BARBHAYA,
MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidators.
C13592

THE BANK OF BARODA LD.

THE NET PROFIT of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., for the half year ended 30th June, 1922, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 70,286-13-1 brought forward amounts to Rs. 4,80,096-1-10. The Directors have resolved to declare an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. p. a. free of income tax on the paid up Capital, which will absorb Rs. 2,10,000 and to carry the balance of Rs. 2,70,096-1-10 to the next account.
C13635

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY ON A LONG LEASE.

VERY SUBSTANTIAL FIRE-PROOF and most COMMODIOUS BUILDINGS, situated in a central part of the City at Girgaum, suitable for big Newspaper Presses, Motor and Engineering workshops or other Industrial purposes or as extensive Warehouses for heavy Machinery, etc. Apply Box No. 8240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R4267

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "INDUS MARU" having arrived on 6th instant from Japan, via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No. survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condidition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericsson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No. bag. cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims for shortage, short-delivery and damage, etc. are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. SHIMA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 10th July, 1922, at 3 p.m. (B. T.):—

85. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the broken up and uneven condition of certain roads in the northern part of the City.

86. From Mr. Jehangir B. Bamanji Behram, seconded by Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Havelivala—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Leslie Crawford.

87. From Mr. K. S. Dhondy—For obtaining a report as to whether by the provision of a sufficient number of orderly bins in each ward of the city the location of dust bin carts can be done away with.

88. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For requesting the Roads Committee to consider the advisability of enforcing the 63 deg rule on all the new houses in the City that may be built hereafter as well as old houses which may be rebuilt from the foundation and as to the advisability of enforcing set-backs in all roads and streets which are less than 30 feet in width as occasion arises.

89. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the flooded condition of Parel Road in front of the Chinchpokli Fire Brigade Station and at the beginning of Vincent and Dadar Roads from their junction with Suparibaug Road as far as the Tata Mills

90. From Mr. W. T. Halai—For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to add certain land to a street opening on Mint Road.

91 From Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For appointing Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Havelivala to be a member of the Roads and Sanitary Measures Committees.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 7th July, 1922. C13644

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.
DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.
Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.
Price list on application.
103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

THE MADRAS CLOTH MARKET

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to shareholders who have not paid their allotment monies that the dues must be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 420, Mint Street, Madras, on or before the 31st July, 1922, failing which the shares standing in their names will be forfeited to the Company.

By Order of the Board,
CALLIANJEE & SONS,
Managing Agents.
C13641

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

WANTED—(i) A PROFESSOR of ECONOMICS for the current session—July to April. Salary Rs. 300 to 500 according to qualifications;
(ii) An ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of ECONOMICS, salary Rs. 150-15-300;
(iii) An ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS, salary Rs. 150-15-300.
The applicant under (iii) should be able to teach the Theory of Function of a Real Variable.
APPLY IMMEDIATELY to the PROVICE CHANCELLOR.
C13640

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE, DATED 30th JUNE, 1922.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified candidates for the post of a Lady Health Visitor to be appointed by the City Municipal Council, Bangalore. It carries Rs. 125 pay with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.
Applications should be addressed to the President, City Municipal Council, Bangalore, so as to reach the Office not later than 25th July, 1922.
Preference will be given to applicants who have had a course of training in medicine as well as in Maternity and Child Welfare work.

(Sd.) ANANDARAO SIRSI,
PRESIDENT,
City Municipal Council,
BANGALORE.
C13637

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that (1) Mr. REVASHANKAR KALLAYANJI and (2) Mr. MAGANLAL KALLIANJI were partner in the Firm of N. Maganlal and Co., doing business as Commission Agents at Fort, Bombay. The aforesaid partnership is dissolved from the 1st April, 1922. Mr. Maganlal Kallianji has ceased to be a partner of N. Maganlal and Co. and Mr. Revashankar Kallianji is the sole owner and proprietor of N. Maganlal and Co., from 1st April, 1922. Mr. Maganlal Kallianji has no right to or interest in the partnership concern or in the goodwill thereof from 1st April, 1922. Mr. Maganlal Kallianji is solely responsible for all debts and liabilities of the Firm till 1st April, 1922. and he is authorised to recover all assets and outstandings of the Firm till 1st April, 1922

JASVANTLAL SAKERLAL MEHTA.
Pleader for Mr. Revashanker Kallianji.
Bombay, 26th June, 1922.
R4271.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of a last Will and Testament of ALIEAHOMED VIRJIBHAI, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, late of Bombay, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort. ..... Deceased.

Bai KHATIZABAI, widow of and Executrix under the Will of Alimahomed Virjibhai, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 5th day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. Malabari,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 5th day of July, 1922.
Messrs. RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
C13643

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.
GUARANTEED.
British standard tests and specifications.
USED BY
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
LEADING FIRMS IN RE-INFORCED CONCRETE WORKS.
For particulars apply to:—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the Trust property and credits standing in the name of KRISHNAJI GANESH BAL, of Bombay Chitpavin Brahmin Hindu, a Clerk in the Government Telegraph Office, Bombay, residing at Sadashiv Lane, Kandevadi Bombay. ..... Deceased.

DAMODER GANESH BAL, of Bombay Chitpavin Brahmin Hindu, Brother of the deceased and a Clerk in the Assistant Political Office at Mbulae District, Aruscha, Africa now on leave and residing at Sadashiv Lane Kandavadi Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All person claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 29th day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 29th day of June, 1922.
Messrs. PAYNE and CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C13642

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2049 of 1922.

VIRJI GANGAJAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort, on behalf of himself and other members of the Shri Kutchi Desa Oswal Jain Sevak Samaj at Bombay .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) MESSRS. JAVERBHAI NAROTAMDAS AND CO., a firm, carrying on bussiness in land and in the Town and Island of Bombay and (2) Messrs. GOPALJI TRICUMJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made herein by the Honourable Mr. Justice Crump on the 8th day of May, 1922, Notice is hereby given to the members of the Shri Cutch Desa Oswal Jain Sevak Samaj that the Plaintiff has been granted leave under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure to file this suit for himself and for all other members of Shri Cutchi Desa Oswal Sevak Samaj. The Plaintiff has filed this suit against the abovenamed defendants praying that it may be declared that the defendants have committed a breach of the agreement dated 16th July, 1919, entered into by the 1st defendant with the said Sevak Samaj that the defendants may be ordered to repay to the Plaintiff, the sum of Rs. 2,000 being the amount of earnest money with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 16th day of July, 1919, that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 24,000 or such other sums as this Honourable Court may fix by way of damages for breach of the contract that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff costs of the suit and that such further and other relief may be granted to the Plaintiff as to this Honourable Court may seem fit and that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 10th day of July 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
Prothonotary.
W. J. HOWARD.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1922.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C13638

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for the Letters of Administration of the property and credits of IBRAHIMBHAI HUSSEINBHAI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Butcher, residing at Memonwada, without the Fort of Bombay.
MADAR IBRAHIMBHAI, also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Butcher residing at Memonwada, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Acting Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this 27th day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD,
for Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 27th day of June, 1922.
Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT
C13636 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, DECEASED'S ESTATE, INSOLVENTS' MOTOR CYCLE, SAFE, CUPBOARD, TABLES, CHAIRS, ETC., ETC.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, side board, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.
By the order of H. H. Wadia, Esq., the Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Pirozshaw R. Wacha.
Watch, gilted watch chains, silver shirt buttons, wearing apparels, shoes, miscellaneous articles, etc., etc.
By the order of G. G. Nadkarni Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—
(1) Moreshwar Ramrao Madan and others traded as Manwar and Co. (Insolvents):—Motor-cycle (Douglas maker), glass door cupboards, tables, chairs, etc., etc.
(2) Memon Haji Mahomed Jeewa (Insolvent):—Mehta box, mattresses and pillows.
(3) Haji Umar Haji Ayoob (Insolvent:—One safe.
By the order of the office concerned:—
16 pieces of Manchester coloured Shirtings.
By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.
One big lot of grey Jacconetts, Drills, etc.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, GLASSWARE, ETC., ETC.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 16th July, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 37, Bungalow, Colaba, near the Colaba Observatory, very valuable, teak and blackwood household furniture, comprising of blackwood round dining table, dining room chairs, rich sideboard and dinner waggon, dumb waiters, meat safes, ice boxes, Chesterfold sofas and easy chairs, handsome cabinets and carpets, English chairs, Master's Voice Gramophone with records, single and double bedsteads, mirror and Panel door almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, fancy teapoys, Electric table and half lamps, cooking utensils, glassware, etc.
The property of Major Sidney Smith, R. G. A.
AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 TONS C. P. SAGVANI TEAK ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY'S RAMAKONA AND KUKRAKHAPA STATIONS.
By order of Mr. M. A. Gafurkhan and on account and risk of Mr. Gopaldas Tricamji Jivandas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th July, 1922, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), on Ramakona Station and on TUESDAY, the 18th July, 1922, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), on Kukra-Khapa Station 2,000 tons C. P. Sagvani teak.
A deposit of 25 per cent. is required and delivery within 8 days.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th July, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2019 of 1921.
Byramshaw Hormusji Row ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Jamshedji Nowroji Gamdia ..... Defendant.
PARTICULARS OF SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ANDHERI.
Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the defendant abovenamed and in pursuance of the decree made in the above suit dated the 10th day of April, 1922, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at their Auction room at 120, Apollo Street, Fort on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla or to the undersigned.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalow standing thereon, situate at Andheri, in the Gondowli Village in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana containing by admeasurements two thousand and forty-two square yards bearing Non-agricultural Old Survey No. 34, Survey No. 74, Plot No. 6, Survey No. 77, Plots No. 1 and 2, Survey No. 8, Plot No. 1, 2 and 3 and bounded as follows::—On the East by Plot No. 79, on the West by Plot No. 78 on the South by Plot No. 77 and on the North by Plot No. 8 and bearing New area Committee's No. 90.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th July, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "STAR"
presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
A SUPERB "GERMAN" PICTURE
'The Mysteries of the Circus Barre"
A Most sensational screen story of circus life—Fine Artistic Feats
Beautiful German "Butterfly" Dances
Superb Staging—Settings—etc. etc.
Mind! It is GERMAN!
Miss it, and you will miss something splendid!
Times and Rates as usual.
NEXT WEEK!
Our Serial Sensation of the Season
"The Evil Eye"
A swift moving serial of countless surprises and something smart, besides !!!
Wait and Watch???
THE "STAR" CINEMA,
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

IMPE IAL
The last chance for the patrons to see the most powerful story of Romance for one week only.
THE RAJA BHARTRAHARI
in 7 Powerful Reels
Produced by: NATIONAL FILM Co.
Directed & Photographed by: PATANKER.
Written by: M. G. DAVE.
Daily, 5, 7, 8-45 and 10 30. p m
Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 and 5-15. p.m.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
A UNIVERSAL SPECIAL ATTRACTION
'WEST IS WEST'
featuring
Harry Carey
from the well known story by
Eugene Manlone Rho'es A stirring, thrilling Western Drama in five parts.
The story of a cowboy with brains—a natural free-lance who uses his head as well as his horse
with the last instalment of the popular historical Serial
Winners of the West
featuring
ART ACORD
DO NOT MISS THIS DOUBLE TREAT.
CINEMA PRECIOUS
Lamington Road.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT MANDALI.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, BOMBAY
on
Satur. 8th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 9th July 1922 at 3 p.m (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors
N.B.—No Complimentary Tickets will be allowed for this play.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
TO-MORROW AT 5-30.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
The World's Foremost Magicians and Illusionists
CHEFALO
CHEFALO
CHEFALO
AND
PALERMO
PALERMO
PALERMO
after a most successful tour
IN
MARVELLOUS MANIFESTATIONS OF ORIENTAL AND MODERN MAGIC
INTRODUCING
CRYSTAL GAZING EXTRAORDINARY
The Latest Society Craze of England and America.
The Most Amazing and Baffling Exposition of Legerdemain and the Black Art ever seen in India.
INCREDIBLE FEATS OF NECROMANCY
WONDERFUL—AMAZING—THRILLING.
AND
ADDIE LEIGH
The Popular Musical Comedy Star
IN
TIT BITS from her Extensive Repertoir.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.
Upto 1 p.m. after 3 p.m. at the Theatre.
THEIR LAST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW AT 9-45 p.m.
"THE CRISIS"
"THE CRISIS"
By Winston Churchill.
It will fascinate and thrill you.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
presents
ANITA STEWART
IN
"THE FIGHTING SHEPERDESS"
"THE FIGHTING SHEPERDESS"
The Greatest Woman's Book in years. It has thrilled countless thousands with its Story of the tireless, remorseless, implacable struggle of Kate Prentice, beautiful daughter of Jezebel, whose mothering is confined to running the bar in her road house.

THE EMPRESS
To-day and To-morrow at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The Celebrated French Detective
NICK WINTER
NICK WINTER
NICK WINTER
in
His Latest and Sensational Mystery Play
"The Drama of the Alhambra."
"The Drama of the Alhambra."
"The Drama of the Alhambra."
A thrilling and sensational story of a Jewel Robbery and how it was brought to light by the famous detective, NICK WINTER.
THIS WEEK
THE LAST 4 PARTS.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar
OF BARODA
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Saturday 8th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Sangit EKACHA PYALA Acts 5
Sunday 9th July 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit SHARADH Acts 5
TICKETS can be had at the New Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road Daily from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. to 8 P. M.
Proprietor, Gandharva Natak Mandali

Globe Cinema
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
FOUR PERFORMANCES DAILY
5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
at 3-30 p. m.
TO-DAY
ANN LITTLE
QUEEN OF SERIALS

IN
"THE BLUE FOX"
ARROW BEN WILSON PRODUCTION.
THE MOST DARING AND STUPENDOUS SERIAL OF THE YEAR
THRILLS MYSTERY
SURPRISES SUSPENSE.
TO-DAY
FIRST THREE EPISODES
I. A MESSAGE OF HATE
II. A MENACE FROM THE SKIES
III. A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER
PATHE PICTORIAL and HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY
Globe Cinema
Taxis supplied upon request being made at Box office, prior to Performance.

WEST-END CINEMA
One more heart-gladdening, delicious Picture!
TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
A Charming Metro Film
"SOME BRIDE"
"SOME BRIDE"
"SOME BRIDE"
(6 Reels)
Starring the hilarious and vivacious Enchantress of the Movies
VIOLA DANA
and the handsome Hero of "The Diamond from the Skies" Serial Fame
IRVING CUMMINGS
All together they make a wonderfully charming pair. They are man and wife, he, a sedate young fellow, who wanted his "pretty little piece of porcelain" all to himself; she, a bouncing, riggling coquetteting little hussy, who believed in sunshine, freedom, and laughter. It is all he can do to keep the naughty little wifey in bounds of matrimonial propriety. You roar with gladsome fun to see the sweet dainty Patricia behaving in a manner that gives the blues to her husband of the Spanish blood.
"SOME BRIDE"
COME-THE PICTURE IS A TREAT,!
It will make you forget the dumps of the heavy monsoon. The acting is superb, the settings are super-excellent, fun and frolic run throughout the photoplay.
A 2-Reel Century Comedy
"THE CHUMS"
in the Programme, also Universal International News.
A Top notch Programme, indeed!
An Announcement—The rains prevent you sometimes from coming in and going out at the right time—don't they? Well, we have now the pleasure to annoeence our *Revolving Shows*. You can now walk in and walk out leisurely at your own swut will. Our Patrous will be admitted, even in the middle of any show, henceforth—and they will be free to leave whenever they like in the middle of the succeeding show.
COME.—No matter howsomuch it pours. Our gardens are waterproof, our Picture Palace is water-tight; you cannot do bette than spending an enjoyable evening at our Picture House in these wet days.
To-night and To-morrow. 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 5th

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East India	5
" " Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—	
Mid. Americans Spot	13 90
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	20 25
New York, 11 a.m. July	22 79
(As known in Liverpool at Oct.	22 76
closing time.) Jan.	22 23
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	22 81
Oct.	22 41

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 5th

Months.	To-day's Price
July	13 37
August	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	12 95
Nov.	—
Dec.	12 66
Jan.	12 5
Feb.	—
Mar	12 37
April	—
May	12 20
June	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 5th

Months.	To-day's price
July	13 28
August	13 16
September	12 98
Oct.	12 86
November	12 76
December	12 68
January	12 67
February	12 37
March	12 27
April	12 19
May	12 12
June	12 05

Tone :—Quiet. Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 5th.

Months.	To-day's price
July	19 66
Aug.	19 13
Sept.	19 20
Oct.	19 3
Nov.	19 40
Dec.	19 45
Jan.	19 50
Feb.	19 60
Mar.	19 70
June	..

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, July 5th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 94
" " Fully Good	9 31
" " Fine	9 70
" " No. 1 Oomra Good	10 60
" " " Fully Good	11 00
" " " Fine	11 40
M. G. Broach Good	11 50
" " Fully Good	11 90
" " Fine	12 30
M. G. Scinde Good,	8 80
" " Fully Good	9 20
" " Fine	9 60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain	7,000
" " to Constant	33,000
Futures at New York July	22 99
" " " Oct.	22 90
" " " Dec.	22 6
" " " Jan.	22 31
Spot Cotton at New York	23 30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22 60
Futures at New York July	22 85
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	22 45
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 11/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	71 3/4

CALENDARS!

Original Designs Large Variety of the most attractive pictures.

Call for our, representative, or

Come and see the Calendars. We'll help you select the most appropriate design for your business.

Advertisers' Distributing Syndicate

25, Wandby Road Fort. BOMBAY.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 5th

July	22 90
Oct.	22 90
Future at New York, ..	
Dec	22 65
Jan	22 31

Liverpool, July 5th

July	13 28
Oct.	12 86
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool Jan.	12 47
Mar.	12 27

London, July 5th

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 23/32 Quiet,
Bar Gold	£4/12 7 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	36 3 8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 5th.

Rentes 3%	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	36 3 8
" " 2 months hence	36 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Interest day to day loans	—
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/4
Discount, Bank of England Rates	2
3 1/2 p/c. since 15th Jan. 1922	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS,

London, July 5th.

WHEAT.

Roza Santa Fe 54 lbs. July-Aug.

Sellers	52/6

Barletta Russo 52 lbs. July-Aug.

Sellers	51/9
Australian 52 lbs. July Sellers	54

Tone :—Firm.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£18
Hongkong	£114
National	£44 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£13 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold July-Aug. Sellers	£18 3/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	£17 1/4

Tone of Rapeseed :— Quiet

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal	£22 1/2

Tone of Linseed :— Quiet.

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton July-Aug. Sellers	£9 3/10
Toria Rapeseed —July-Aug, Quoted	£18 3 4
Linseed, Argentine July-Aug. Sellers	£20

Tonee :— Quiet

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£6
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	£62 5 8
Copper Braziers	£83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23
Corrugated Sheets	£5 5 0

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£7 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£89 1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£100 1 10
Consols 2 1/2%	57 3 4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	67 1 2
7% Indian Loan	£1 6 1/-

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Augt Sept.	10 1 4
Plantation First Larex Crope July	7 7/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21

Tone :— Very quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta Aug Sept. Sellers	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	20/4 1/2
Do. Do. Aug-Sept. Sellers	20/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug. Sept. Sellers	21
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug. Sept. Sellers	21 1/2

Tone :—

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, July 5th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	41/3
" " Mutton	40/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

July 7.

To-day Reuter reported a further drop of 57 points in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 541½ and advanced till Rs. 543 on scattered buying. From this level it eased to Rs. 538½ on Bulls selling, and remained Rs. 540 at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 540. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 540 and closed at Rs. 543½. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 473 and was Rs. 472 at 4 p.m. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 489 and went down to Rs. 486 on office selling. The prices fluctuated within a range of three rupees and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 487½. F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 401 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday, and there was an enquiry for nice lots of Berar and Bengal cotton from exporters and millwalas and about 8,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (C. P. M.)

Bombay, July 7th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt.	543 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July	405
Fine Oomra	July	476
" F"	Sept.	490
Southerns	July/Augt.	513 1/2

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 7th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August	540
Fully Good Bengal	July	400
Fine Oomra's	July	4 2
" "	Sept.	487
Southerns	July/Augt.	520

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 7th

Description, Super Fine F Good Good fine				
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	422	413	382	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	496	476	461	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	536	516	501	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	521	501	486	—
M. G. Broach	—	550	540	530
Southerns	—	—	530	520

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 6th July 1922.

Cotton	6122 Bales.
Wheat	23740 Cwts.
Linseed	14411 "
Rape, etc.	2302 "
Gingellyseed	762 "
Poppyseed	527 "
Groundnuts	171 "
Castorseed	5726 "
Rice	59556 "
Myrabollams	1172 "
Cottonseed	1272 "
Mowraseed	262 "
Gram	855 "
Juwar	58 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	200 "
Bajra	1 02 "
Coal	6768 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 7th

	Market Rates
Bank Teledraphic	1-3 11/16
Bank Demand	1-3 23/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 29/32
Tos Demand	347
American Dollars	346
Honkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	—
Japan	165
Singapore	178 1/2

PIECE-GOODS.

July 7.

The general conditions prevailing in the cloth market have continued unchanged, but the undertone has been easier on account of the absence of demand. On Wednesday the market was closed and during the remaining four days the heavy downpour of rain has kept the would-be buyers away from the market and clearances have also been restricted. There is no doubt, however, about the fact that merchants are making bona fide efforts to clear off the old stocks at best prices obtainable, but buyers have been scarce and are chary to purchase large quantities unless at bottom rates. The reports regarding the monsoon in up-country districts are being very closely watched by the dealers, and although there are hopes of favourable rains this season, merchants are so anxious to get rid of their high-priced holdings, that they are offering concessions in prices to effect sales. The Importing firms are also adopting all sorts of means to dispose off their stocks. Some are selling the same by public auction, others are advertising that retail pieces as well as wholesale packages of white mulls, shirtings and cotton duck have been put up for sale at rates below current market values, and there are a few who give away the goods to the indenting dealers to sell them off at best prices and thus collect the proceeds, leaving the question of loss to be settled hereafter. The rate of exchange has risen to nearly 1/33, and many people declare that it will soon touch 1/4, which is left to be seen.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have not shown any change. The Japanese makes are arriving rather freely and as stocks are accumulating, values have been easier. Grey Drills and Jaconets have declined to some extent. White Mulls have shown a reduction of four annas per piece, but Nainsooks have been steady. Chocolate Jean Prints of original quality, the spot price of which is 11 annas, has been offered in the bazaar for July-August shipment at 10 annas 2 pies per yard, as the replacing cost is 7 7/8d.

The Manchester market has been firm and steady. With mid-American spot cotton at about 13½d. and Egyptians at about 19½d. and the possibility of a shortage of raw material owing to nearly 90 per cent. of the textile machinery in Lancashire being now employed, the manufacturers have refused to accept orders at last rates and have been trying to secure more profitable prices. But though trade has generally improved, the higher values will restrict the consumption. Difficulty has already been experienced by makers in establishing the revised basis of quotations, and as buyers have been slow to raise their limits, the offers for the most part have been found unworkable, and transactions of importance have been few and far between. Some lots of White Fancies are reported to have been booked recently.

The British Cotton Growing Association at Manchester has shown very good results having produced 1,070,000 vales of cotton to the value of £39,000,000 during the short period of its existence. The discount rate of the Bank of England has remained at 3½ per cent. since 15th June, but the Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper has been reduced to 4 per cent.

The Cloth Markets will be closed on Saturday the 8th instant, owing to a Jain holiday.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's, Fart No. 2000	39	37 1/2/8	13	12	0
" 100,000	—	45 × "	17	0	0
" No. 33,000	—	45 × "	15	0	0
" " 2800	—	37 × "	12	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	—	39 × "	13	12	
" Yellow Horse	—	43 × 39	10	0	0
" No. 2310	—	44 × 38 1/2	16	0	0
Dewhurst's BBB	—	38 × 38 1/2	23	0	0
" BB	—	38 × 38 1/2	19	0	0
" Rupee No. 5	—	38 × 38 1/2	17	0	0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2560	—	44 × 38 1/2	—		
" No. 1500	—	39 × 37 1/2/38	—		
" No. 5800	—	38 × 37 1/2/38	—		
Ritchie's No. 510	—	39 × 37 1/2/38	13	12	0
" No. 4462	—	41 × "	17	0	0
" No. 1566	—	33 × 37/37 1/2	—		
Forbes' 651	—	38 × 37 1/2/8	—		
Lyon's Shunker	—	39 × "	14	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29	40 Net	22	4	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26	40	14	0	0
Mitsui's Elephant	29	40	20	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 13	45	22	8	13	0
" " 18	40	22	7	12	0
" " 138	40	22	7	0	0
" " 636	44	22	7	10	

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32	42	26	12	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36	40	32	8	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33	40	22	0	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33	40	19	8	0
" 151	33	40	19	8	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41	19	9	8	0
" No. 50	46	19	10	8	0
" No. 300	51	19	11	8	0
" No. 6000	56	19	13	0	0
" No. 88	58	20	8	10	0
" No. 1270	27	18	4	7	0
" No. 818	39	20	9	0	0
" No. 1440	36	20	6	4	0
" No. 5352	42	20	12	8	0
" No. 2755	42	20	14	0	0
" No. 1703	52	20 Net	16	12	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27	18	4	7	0
" No. 119	37	18	5	8	0
" No. 229	42	18	6	0	0
" No.339	47	18	6	8	0
" 1K/4K 38",43",48",	53	× 18 Avg.	6	8	0
" No. 95	58	20	8	10	0
" No. 66999	40	18	6	12	0
" No.86999	—	"	7	4	0
" No.775	40	18	—		
" No. 875	45	18	—		
" No.975	50	18	—		
" No.615	—	"	8	6	0
Graham's' Baloon'	58	× 20	—		
" No.142	34	19	—		
" No. 850	36	18	—		
Greaves' No. 5060	27	18	—		
Tattersall's No. 4461	36	× 20	..		
" No. 4463, 4465 45",50",	55	× 20 Avg.	9	0	0
" No. 8844/8849/8854		" Avg.	8	8	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No.7070/9090	27	18	6	4	0
" No.61/81	—	"	4	12	0
" No.1900	—	"	4	4	0
" No.33044/88	30	× 18 Avg.	3	6	0
" No.33099	..	" ..	3	14	0
" No.33199	..	" ..	4	2	0
" No.39620 T.B.	38	× 22	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	2	× 18	5	8	0
" 95950/97970	—		—		
" Saraswati	33	× 18	—		
" 'Tipoo W/WWW	34	× 18	9	12	0
" No.50000	..	"	7	4	0
" No.33340/33350/33360		" ..	7	12	0
Lyons' No. 4545/5606/6767	26	× 18	4	12	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000		"	4	12	0
" No 8000 T.B.	38	× 22	7	4	0
Ritchie's Nos.3500/4510/5520	26	× 18	4	12	0
S. W. & Co's Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"		"	4	9	0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ		"	—		

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3 1/2 per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

July 7.

Since our last report, the market has maintained the same steady tone all along, with small fluctuations in certain counts. Clearences on the whole are not very large and although inquiries have been numerous from all centres, actual business passing is still not considerable. The irregular movement in raw cotton, sudden rise in Manchester and Japan markets and slack demand from consuming centres are still matters of constant anxiety and fresh trade has therefore been not on a large scale.

English yarns have experienced no change. Manchester reports sudden and irregular rise in prices probably due to rise in cotton, and fresh forward business has been small. Various offers for 40/2, 60/2 Grey and Bleached and Mercerised yarns and Wasps have been on cable, but most of them prove fruitless and actual business booked is small.

Japanese yarns are moving well, with more or less at last week's rates. Japan still quotes very irregular prices which has an unhealthy effect on trade.

Indian yarns have maintained steady tone with good inquiry for 6½s. 8½s. 10½s. and 12½s. in which prices have further advanced by 1/8th anna per lb. Good lots have changed hands for ready as well as forward deliveries. 14½s. 16½s. 20s. and above counts have still been in poor demand and hence show no rise. Our mills are quoting higher rates in sympathy with cotton, but as the China demand is slack, and local merchants are unwilling to risk at any higher rates, actual business is on a small scale.

As the monsoon shows all signs favourable to trade, we believe demand from consuming centres will be in evidence sooner or later and present prices will at least be maintained if at all they do not go up. In any case they have no chances to go down.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

July 7.

We have no change to report in our market so far as ready Sugar is concerned with small demand and with the expected arrivals of New Crop Javas shortly, dealers are anxious sellers and prices remain easier. Regarding forward positions there is small enquiry and small business has been done in White Javas June shipment at 20-4 and July-September shipment at 20-10 to 21. Free Bombay Harbour. Karachi and Calcutta markets remain steady with small business doing. Java market keeps steady with good business doing. Home market is very strong and a good quantity of Mauritius has and Beet Sugar is shipped to U. Kingdom from our market as well as Karachi and Calcutta. American Market remain very strong with large enquiry for Europe.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. no stocks.

Beet Rs. 23 equal to 20s. 4d. F. B. Harbour stocks 45,000 bags.

American Rs. 22-12 equal to 20s. F. B. Harbour stocks 30,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 22-4 equal to 20s. F. B. Harbour stocks 85,000 bags.

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

July 7.

Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August opened on the 29th ultimo at Rs. 520½ and going down to Rs. 516 on selling by Offices, advanced steadily to Rs. 539½ on Bulls buying on 1st instant. On this day there was a great quarrel between Bulls and Bears in the Marwari Bazaar, and the Bulls having a upper hand were buying freely which caused the prices to advance till Rs. 555. The prices from this level eased to Rs. 538 on the 3rd instant on selling by Offices and Japanese Houses. Again the market advanced to Rs. 557 in accordance with the sudden and heavy advance of 172 points in New York futures, on the 4th instant. At this advance Bull operators sold and the marked went down Rs. 548 closing at Rs. 539½ on the 5th instant. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened on 29th ultimo at Rs. 456½ and advanced till Rs. 473 on the 1st instant. It then dropped to Rs. 462 on the 3rd instant again advancing to Rs. 479 on the 5th instant closing at Rs. 475 same day. While Oomra September opened on the 29th ultimo at Rs. 471 advanced till Rs. 489 on the 1st instant on Marwari Bull Operators buying. From this level it dropped to Rs. 475 on the 3rd instant again advancing to Rs. 494 in consequence of higher advices from Home on the 4th instant and closed at Rs. 490½ on the 5th instant. F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 381 on the 29th ultimo advanced till Rs. 400 on the 4th instant and closed at Rs. 393 on the 5th instant.

HOME MARKETS.

July 7.

During the week under review the Home Markets were fluctuating but on the whole have displayed a moderate advance both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. The Bureau Condition Report up

(For other Commercial see page 12.)

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE NEAR TWO TANKS AT NORTH-BROOK STREET, GRANT ROAD.

Messrs J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th day of July 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned properties under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Bomanji Adarji Engineer and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Malhari Satwaji Patel and also on account and at the risk of Esmail Haji Jusab, Purchaser of the Equity of Redemption and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th day of March, 1919 and made between Malhari Satwaji Patel of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground out of which 251 sq. yards is quit and ground rent tenure and 493, 3/9 square yards is of Sanadi tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Grant Road outside the Fort of Bombay within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement in all 744, 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3124 and 4196 New Nos. 10020 and 11158. Old Survey Nos. 4468, 4619. New Survey No. 5738 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 34-35-36 (1) and Street Nos. 207 and 1-2 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the north by the property secondly described on or towards the South by the public Road called Grant Road, on or towards the East by the property of Thaker Narsidas and on or towards the West by the Northbrook Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land of quit and ground tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Grant Road aforesaid in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 209 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with the property firstly described under Old Nos. 3124 and 4916, New Nos. 10020 and 11158, Old Survey Nos. 4468 and 4619, New Survey No. 5738 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Sweepers' Passage on the West by the Northbrook Street on the North by the property of Sultan Subhedar and on the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 797, Street No. 263.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at 327, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 9TH JULY 1922, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.), IN THE MORNING.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITIURE.

Messrs. J. S MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 9th day of July 1922, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the morning at "Ahmedi Mansions" at the Corner of Warden Road, very valuable **household furniture etc., comprising** dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, plateware, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, rich upholstered drawing room suite, hall cabinets, corner cabinets, rich carpets, Flower vases, carved double bed, iron bels, almyrahs, bedrooms chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown dresses, sofas A. C. ceiling and table fans reacher's ice chest "Alldays" English Motor car 4 cylinders 16/20 H. P. in running order. The property of J. De G. Dennis, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 HOGSHEADS "SPECIAL OLD" VATTED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Under instructions from the Representative in Bombay of Messrs. J. and G. Stewart, Ld., Whisky Merchants of Leith, Edinburgh, Scotland and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., in Voluntary Liquidation Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort.

EX. S.S. "CLAN MACBETH."

Bombay 1/6, 6, Hogsheads "Special Old" Vatted Scotch Whisky each about 55 Gallons.

The above Hogsheads are lying in the Government Bonded warehouse and the purchase will have to clear, pay duty on the same at his own costs.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES FLOUNCINGS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, next to the Port Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Ahmed Abdul Sattar of Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

EX. S.S. "IJSELDIJK."

4 cases Flouncings.

Terms.—25 per cent deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th July, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

Auction Sale of very rich Artistic furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, and other well known makers, solid round dining table, full size sideboard, A. C. Electric table fan, Double Joonda Wardrobe Ice Box, Brass-ware, Rich Tapestry Purdhas, Electric Adjustable and Table Lamps, Glass and Crokery etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 9th July, 1922, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in No. 4, Mitha Mansions, Nepean Sea Road, very valuable and specially made to order furniture comprising solid Round Dining Table, Dining Arm Chairs, Sideboard and Dinner Waggon to Match, Side and Tea Tables, Full Size Chesterfield Sofa and Easy Chairs to Match with their specially selected covers, rich drawing room, English Carpet, Silver Cabinet, Rich Tapestry Purdahs and Door Curtains, Brass Electric Table Lamp and Electric A. C. Table Fan, Brass Ornaments, Silver and Plated Ware, Bedroom Furniture made from specially selected designs, Mirror Door large Double Wardrobe (Joonda Almirah) Iron and Brass Single and Double Beds, Mirror Back Dressing Chest of Drawers and Dressing Tables to Match, Solid Ice Chest, Double Meatsafes, Crockery, Cupboards, Pictures, Cane Furniture, Glass, Crockery and Platedware, etc., etc.

The property of Miss Hart and others.

Catalogues are printed and property is open to view now.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Plot.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 TONS NAWARS AND 25 TONS TENTAGE PARTS.

On SUNDAY, the 9th July at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of the house of Mr. Morarji Ratansey at No. 8, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, by order of Mr. P. Rai.

About 300 cwts. Nawars.
About 500 cwts. Tentage parts.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th July, 1922.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJE.

NOTICE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a Public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 14th July, 1922, at 2 p.m. of the following stores:—

Copper and aluminium cooking pots, tents 1. P. flies 160 lbs, and walls tin bread circular, lamp old, bolts door of sorts, choppers of sorts, stoves, axespick heads, felt old, leather old, watches, clocks, water bottles, tubs, shovels old, gunny old, canvas old, tin old, vices, locks, spoons, chairs, coir, basins, wagons of sorts, durries, barrows wheel, blankets old, Anvels old, cordage cotton old, tape old, mamooties, cordage hemp, enamel ware, web old, jhools, steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, implement Infy plates tart, pump, tools, bellows, rags old cloths, scales of sorts, wheels, boxes of sorts, buckets, ground sheets, carts of sorts, knives, forks, pipe hose old, doosootie old tanks, balances spring, helves of sorts, camp kettles, machinery of sorts, drums, bicycles, wool, cotton old, lathes of difference sizes, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th July, 1922.

R4268

SPECIAL REDUCTION,

WAGNER ELECTRIC
A. C. & D. C. Motors and Dynamos
Rectifiers, Freezers and Coffee-Grinders Sole Agents and Distributor for India:
350 WORKING IN INDIA.
BABAN GOKHALAY
Opera House, Terminus, Girgaum
WAGNERELEC, Bombay, 'Phone 4545.

We have only
TWO BRAND NEW
OVERLAND 4
Left in stock, which we offer at tempting price.
Buy To-day
TO-MORROW WILL BE
Too Late
INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO.
310, LAMINGTON RD. OFF JACOB CIRCLE

GODREJ SAFES.

¶ 7 large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises

¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma after a Severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the July 1912.

¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting to celebrate Poet Shelley's centenary, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.
First day of the special sessions of the Kathiawad Political Conference, 12 noon to 4 p.m., the Gaiety Theatre, Hornby Road.
The s. s. Malwa with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Salle Francaise: Lecture on "Student Life in Paris in the Middle Ages", 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 9.

Adjourned general meeting, C. K. P. Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., Rajaram Villa, Dadar, 4 p.m.
Baj and Jashan ceremonies of the 1st anniversary of the late Mr. Bharda, Anjuman Fire Temple, 10 a.m.
Celebration of the Agarkar Day: Public meeting in Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, 9 a.m.
Second day's sessions of the Kathiawad Political Conference, the Gaiety Theatre, Hornby Road, 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

MONDAY, July 10.

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting, 3-40 p.m.
St. George's Hospital Nursing Association Annual General Meeting, Killick Building, Home Street, 6 p.m.
Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, to attend the High Court, 11-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, July 11.

Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Elphinstone Circle, 5 p.m.
14th anniversary celebration of the Seva Sadan Society, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 p.m., Hon. Justice Sir L. A. Shah to preside.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.
(VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	30	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	1	45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12	5	1	10
Poona Express	22	45	7	50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9		22	0
Madras Express.. ..	20	15	8	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
Bombay-Peshawar ..	11	0	15	0
Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	20
Kathaiwar Express ..	7	45	20	40
Fast Passenger.. ..	20	30	7	5

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

ARYA MAHILA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Association, Mr. L. B. Nayak will deliver a Purana in Marathi on "Dasabodha" in the hall of the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD.

The Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd., opens to-day (Saturday), at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Meadows Street, when Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas will deliver a short speech relating to the New Share Bazar.

2ND ANNIVERSARY OF LATE LOK. TILAK.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha, at the Sri-Ram Hall of the Gandharva Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, the second anniversary of the late Lok Tilak will be observed with the following functions:—

Saturday, the 8th.—Pravachan at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), by Pandit Bhaskarshastri Shukla.

Sunday, the 9th.—Lecture at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.), by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.A., LL.B., of Poona.

Monday, the 10th.—Lecture at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), by Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Editor, "Lokmanya." Keertan at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), by Pandit Ramkrishnaboowa Dhole.

FORTH COMING MEETING.

ST. ISABEL'S CHARITABLE ASSOCN.

The Feast and the annual general meeting of the Association takes place to-morrow (Sunday) at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar. His Grace, Dr. Goodier presides at the meeting.

SHAHNAMAH RECITAL.

Under the auspices of the Zarthoshti Bhaibhand Mandli to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Anjuman's Fire Temple Hall, Ervad Kaikhushroo M. Kutar will give a Shahnamah recital on "Rustam and Asfandiar", when Miss N. D. Contractor will preside.

CLASSES IN ESPERANTO.

A class has been started to teach Esperanto language by direct method in the Theosophical Society, 72 Apollo Street, Fort. Instruction is free of charge. Classes are held on Mondays and Wednesdays at 6-30 p.m. Any lady or gentleman is welcome.

BOMBAY "G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the Bombay "G" Ward District Congress Committee, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S. T.), in the office of the Committee Chhapra Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

THE AGARKAR DAY.

Under the auspices of the New English School Old Boys' Union, Bombay, the Agarkar Day will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday). A public meeting will be held at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the Hira Baug Hall, near C. P. Tank, Girgaum, when Mr. K. S. Thackeray, Editor, "Prabodhan", and Mr. S. A. Dange will speak on "Life and Teachings of Agarkar." Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar will preside.

C. K. P FAMILY RELIEF FUND.

The adjourned general meeting of the C. K. P. Family Relief Society will be held on Sunday, the 9th July, 1922, at 3-30 p.m., at Rajaram Villa, Dadar, to elect office-bearers and to transact any other business duly brought forward.

THE IMPERIAL INDIAN CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary of the Association writes:—Under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and several other public Associations of Bombay, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on the 19th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Excelsior Theatre to discuss the Indian position in South and East Africa, when Sir D. M. Petit will preside.

ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF LATE MR. J. D. BHARDA.

The Baj and Jashan ceremonies of the first anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Jalbhai Dorabji Bharda will be performed at the Anjuman Fire Temple to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S. T.), when the newly-appointed Dastur Minocher Kekhushroo Jamaspasana will officiate. Messrs. K. J. B. Wadia, M. H. Dadachanji and others will deliver short speeches. All past and present Parsi students and the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Bharda are requested to attend.

CHIKITSAK SAMUHA STUDENTS' UNION.

The Sunday Free Matriculation Class of the above Union will be held regularly on every Sunday in the Chikitsak Samuha Saraswati Hall between 3 and 5 p.m. (S. T.), beginning on and from to-morrow (Sunday).

For the present Mr. G. R. Naik will be giving lectures in History and French. Similar arrangement will be made in the case of other subjects, if a sufficient number of students attend the Class.

Voluntary offers from Graduates or experienced persons to take up any subject will be thankfully received by the Secretary of the Union.

Members of the Union and all students are invited to attend the Class at the appointed time.

DIVINE SERVICE.

AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
(4th Sunday after Trinity.)

7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral, Merbecke.

Hymns 4, 224, 313, 270.

5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Canticles—Chants. Hymns—165, 215, 24.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.

Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

AT PRARTHANA MANDIR.

Mr. V. S. Sohoni will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. All are invited to attend.

SALE OF KHADDAR.

The Acharya Gujerat Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad, writes under date the 6th instant:—Gujarat Mahavidyalaya professors and students again organized a Khadi sale on a large scale on Sunday last. Twelve parties went into different parts of the town at six in the morning after an hour's "kirtan." Khadi worth 12 hundred rupees was sold in four hours.

CHEAP KHADI AT DADAR.

The Hon. Joint Secretary of the Dadar Congress Committee writes:—

On and from the 10th July, 1922, the Bombay "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, has decided to sell its stocks of Khadi, kept in its shop, for cost price, for a short period.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. Kamakura Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-day (Saturday).

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s. s. Chyebassa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 14th instant, instead of on the 6th idem as previously notified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 10th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are not required to attend at the High Court until they see a notice in the daily papers requiring their attendance. They are requested to watch the papers daily.

GUJARATI RASHTRIYA SHALA.

The Rashtriya Shala (Gujarati) will be removed from its present premises in Princess Street to the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, with effect from the 25th instant. The place is lighted and airy and the pupils will have the advantage of a playground.

"THE GREAT SOCIAL EVIL."

Under the auspices of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases a lecture on "The Great Social Evil" was delivered on Thursday at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, by Capt. Jos Alban D'Souza, Joint Hon. Secretary of the League. Col. W. Glen Liston presided. By means of interesting and highly instructive magic lantern slides it was explained what havoc the germs of the disease, once they entered the blood, could play with the human constitution. Hereditary venereal disease was shown to be the cause of thousands of innocent victims. Serious economic loss to the State resulted from insanity and other ailments in the adults and deafness and blindness in children—all due to "The Great Social Evil": Venereal Disease. From statistical data it was demonstrated that a deaf child's education costs the State ten times as much as the education of a normal child and that of a blind child seven times as much.

The lecturer impressed upon the audience the fact that venereal disease is curable. In proof of this slides were shown prepared by the League as the result of treatment given by the League. For complete cure, proper and adequate treatment on modern scientific lines was absolutely necessary—self-treatment and treatment by quacks is undoing, to an enormous extent, the good trained qualified medical men and institutions such as the League are doing.

With a vote of thanks by Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Health Officer of Bombay, the lecture closed.

BAND NOTICE.

The band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rv. Regt. (A. P. T.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Devanha has on board the outward mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said on Wednesday, the 5th instant.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

CONCESSION TO STUDENTS.

The Reception Committee has decided to admit students who wish to attend the Conference, at half the fees for ordinary visitors, that is Re. 1 (rupee one) only. All Kathiawad students are requested to attend.

ANTI-MALARIA STAFF & BOMBAY WOMEN.

The following is the text of the resolution passed by the Bombay Presidency Council of Women's Executive Committee, at a meeting held on Tuesday last:—

"The Women's Council very strongly urges that the Municipality sanction the extra expenditure item for the Anti-Malaria Staff."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

WEST END CINEMA.

Another attractive picture is offered this week by management of the West End Cinema. It is a Metro Film and stars the lovely commedienne Viola Dana with the handsome Irving Cummings. The plot is very funny with lots of pathetic earnestness about it. Henry Morley is blessed with a naughty ltitle wifey, extremely vivacious and hilarious, but true as steel. It racks all Henry's manly brains to keep this frisking, frollicking wifey of his within the bounds of sobriety and propriety. Matters reach a climax, but things straighten out somehow in the end.

GLOBE CINEMA.

The latest arrow—Ben Wilson serial "The Blue Fox" has just arrived from New York, where it has proved a great sensation. Bombay audiences have an opportunity of witnessing the first foreign exhibition of this interesting picture at the Globe Cinema, whose management have the exclusive rights in Bombay.

"The Blue Fox" is one of a number of serials by the Arrow producers, which have won favour all over the world for their strenous action and excitement. There is no doubt that it will prove immensely popular here and the new management of the Globe Cinema is to be congratulated upon having secured it.

THE THEATRE & CINEMA.

The Excelsior Theatre.—To-night the well-known mysterymakers and illusionists, Chefalo and Palermo, will make a welcome reappearance. This clever couple, who have just completed a highly successful tour, were a great attraction when they appeared at this theatre a short time ago, and now they are with us for a few nights only previous to their departure from India. Chefalo will introduce many new and amazing tricks and mysteries, including his wonderful Crystal Gazing act, reading and answering questions through the medium of the Magic Crystal. This act, which is the latest society craze of England and America, has created a furore in Calcutta, Colombo, Rangoon and other places where it has been introduced by Chefalo. In addition, this master magician, with his clever illusions, sleight of hand work and ready wit, will keep the audience in a whirl of laughs and wonderment. Miss Palermo will give an excellent exhibition of her magic art, which includes many tricks new to Bombay.

* * * *

At the afternoon shows at the Excelsior during the week, a drama, in eight parts, entitled "Crisis" will be shown. This is the film version of the novel by Winstone Churchill, one of America's foremost authors. It is a story of the old days of the slave trade, and of the great civil war between the Northern and Southern States of America over this question. There are many exciting incidents and a strong love interest runs through the play.

* * * *

The Empire Theatre.—At the Empire Theatre, this week, is being exhibited a fine six-part film called "The Fighting Shepherdess," featuring Miss Anita Stewart. It is a story of life among the Mormons, and tells of a pretty young girl who was so ill-treated at home that she goes away with a man and lives with him as his daughter. Altogether it is an exciting film, contains a very human story and should be enjoyed by the regular Empire Theatre, audience which likes a good photoplay, well acted and full of life. A new pathe Gazette covering current events will be shown throughout the week.

* * * *

Empress Theatre.—There is quite a big bill at the Empress Theatre this week. That fine serial "The Drama of the Alhambra" comes to an end with the exhibition of parts 5 to 8. Nick Winter, the hero, after many exciting adventures, is instrumental in rescuing a young and beautiful actress from her enemies, and restores her safely to her husband. A topical "Eve's Review" will also be shown, and a Snub Pollard comic "The Corner Pocket" will raise roars of laughter."

* * * *

Imperial Cinema.—During the present month the Imperial Cinema are adopting the policy of showing Indian Films only. In response to the desires of so many of their patrons the ever-popular "Raja Bhurrtrahari" will be screened during the coming week.

2ND, KIRKEE MONSOON OF RACES.

The races of the first day of the 2nd Kirkee Monsoon Gymkhana Races will be held on the Kirkee Race Course on Thursday next (the 13th instant). The programme consists of the following items: (1) The Trial Stakes, (2) The Stud Bred Stakes, (3) The Kirkee Derby, (4) The Aleppo Stakes. Also the following closed races: (1) The Monsoon Stakes (a race open to those entitled to ride only), (2) The Trot-Along Handicap, and (3) The Liverpool Stakes.

The races of the second day will be run on Saturday next (the 15th instant). The programme consists of the following items: (1) The Ascot Stakes, (2) The Cut-Along Stakes, (3) The Kirkee Gymkhana Club Cup, (4) The Mahsel Stakes, (5) The Breeders' Stakes. Also the following closed races: (1) The Arsenal Stakes (a race open to those entitled to ride), (2) The Burdwan Cup, and (3) The March-Along Stakes.

Entries can be handed in to Mr. J. K. Irani, East Street, Poona, or to the Hon. Secy., Kirkee Races, R. A. Mess, Kirkee.

Entries for both days close at 9 a.m. Monday next (the 10th instant).

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

FREQUENT CHANGES EXPLAINED

The Director of Information sends us the following:—

A memorial was submitted to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, last month, by the President of the Sunni Anjuman-i-Islam calling attention to the increase in crime in Bombay City and the late frequent changes in the Office of the Commissioner of Police.

Government have sent a reply to this memorial in which it is stated that the desirability of maintaining continuity in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is fully recognised by Government. The post involves very severe mental and physical strain and of the four changes in the appointment during the last three years three were due to the officers concerned having to vacate owing to ill-health. In the fourth case the officer concerned was promoted to the post of Inspector General of Police.

LIBERALS & TALUQDARS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What is this sudden split in the camp of the Courtiers and Co-operators of the United Provinces? Till yesterday, they were united in welcoming the Reforms, in going to Councils, in accepting portfolios and in according to the Prince an official welcome! To-day they are suddenly divided over the question of extension of Sir Harcourt Buttler's term of office! The Taluqdars press for it, and the Liberals are opposed to it! Controversy has commenced; and the Raja of Jehangirabad's letter contains three significant statements.

Here they are, Sir:—

(1) "Liberal agitation would only have resulted in bloodshed and would have done no good to the tenants." ! ! !

So even the Liberals are not exempted from the charge, which they have been flinging at the N.C.O's for the past two years!

(2) "If I am more strong and hard-hearted than necessary in my condemnation of my countrymen engaged in that political movement, I must thank you (Liberals) for your teachings," so writes the Raja of Jehangirabad!—Will my Liberal friends realize, how their party views and party statements against N.C.O. inflame even Taluqdars against the N.C.O's?

(3) And lastly the Raja Bahadur writes: "Let me once again repeat, that but for the interested move of the Liberals, the landlords and Mehomedans of the U.P. would not have urged for the extension of the term of his Excellency!" So it is clear that the Taluqdar's demand for Sir H. Butler's extension is only to checkmate the Liberals in their opposition for an extension! Surely, that is a very poor ground for a Governor's extension of office—more so, as the Liberals are certainly more political, and much less self-interested than the Taluqdars of any place. Do the Taluqdars represent their tenants? No! Do they represent the Liberals? No! Do they represent the N.C.O's? No! Then whom do they represent but themselves and their orderlies? Will not Pandit Hridyanath Kunzru explain the whole position? He is so honest and enthusiastic, as to merit a respectful hearing.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

LABOUR OFFICE TACTICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What is the meaning of this new phenomenon on the Labour horizon? The Director of the Bureau professes to collect statistics impartially, and the Director of Publicity utilises them as the basis of his propaganda. I do not think this new combination is calculated to inspire confidence in the Labour circles. Mr. Shirras knows well from me that his office is suspected by some of my colleagues as a Secret Service Department of Government and I am sure that suspicion will be strengthened by this apparent conspiracy between the two directors—In the initial stages it is better for Mr. Shirras to confine himself to collect data and subject them to criticism before publishing them, or drawing deductions from them. Every month we have an index of the cost of living. Those who are in contact with the submerged classes feel that the index merely mocks the hard-worked and ill-paid labourer—Months ago I asked Mr. Shirras to let me know from what shop-keepers he gets his information in order that I may put them to the test by independent inquiry. Though he has promised to do so, he has failed to fulfil his promise up to the present moment. Therefore his figures ought to be received *cum grand salis*. His latest performance is the Scavengers' Budgets. I thought he would have refrained from publishing this while the scavengers' case was under consideration of the Corporation. But apparently his propagandist tendencies could not be overcome. You will remember that the scavengers struck work in February last some of them were prosecuted by the Municipal Commissioner, and there was grave danger of the strike spreading to all scavengers. In this hour of trouble some of them sought the aid of Mr. Chamanlal, Secrtary of the All-India Trades Union Congress. This intervention was successful in so far as he was able to induce, the men to resume work under promise of getting their grievances thoroughly investigated. The Municipal Commissioner undertook to recommend to the Corporation the appointment of a Committee for the purpose, on which three councillors selected by me would find places. This was done. I submitted a budget after careful investigation personally and examination of some of the statements collected by the Trade Union Office. A meeting of the Committee was held to consider the grievances and my budget was circulated among them. I was surprised to find at this meeting the presence of Mr. Shirras who intimated that his office had collected family budget for scavengers. At this meeting I suggested that Mr. Shirras and should meet together and discuss the matter and submit a joint report. But this was impossible as Mr. Shirras would not or could not go outside his budgets. It was during this period that he formulated the typical budgets he has now published. The wheels of the Government move exceedingly slow. A budget I prepared single-handed within a week is now pitted against these typical budgets which have been under question for a long time. These were sent to me with Mr. Shirras' criticism of my budget with a request to forward them on to the Committee in May, but as they had not reached me I made further inquiries. Thereupon, a second copy was sent to me last week. Yesterday I submitted the matter to the Secretary with my observations for the Committee to consider—I do not think that the Labour Office family budget can be good guides. What is worse is the spirit displayed by Mr. Shirras in preparing these budgets. But I shall reserve my strictures for my next letter.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, July 8.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

BRIGADE STAFF (2) BEAT BENGAL UNITED (0).

Further play in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground when the Brigade staff met Bengal United. The play that eventuated was not of a very interesting nature and neither of the teams gave a very fine display. True, the Bengal United was in considerably better form than when they played the K. S. L. I. and had to acknowledge themselves beaten by a score of 14 goals. Yesterday's game was not so one-sided and though the Bengal players were beaten they were by no means disgraced. The score at the end was only two goals against them and this was in spite of the determined efforts of the staff to increase their lead.

Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. The attendance in the gatheries was rather thin, perhaps due to the heavy rains that characterised the games of the two previous days. Yesterday there was very little rain and what little there was did not interfere with the course of the game to any appreciable degree.

Right from the start the Staff tried to assume the offensive, but the Bengal United forwards bestirred themselves and did not allow the Staff forwards to have the ball to themselves. Consequently, even play ruled for the first fifteen minutes. But during the closing period of the first half matters began to assume a different complexion. Calvert, Ferrie and Blisk managed to bring about many threatening movements as the results of which Ferrie, their centre-forward, scored two goals in rapid sequence. But this ended the scoring for the day and though the Staff tried their very best they were not able to score afterwards.

The Bengal United put up a decent show and their defence especially played a plucky and steady game. The backs were responsible for a great number of saves while the goal-keeper also effected a couple of good saves. The score at the end stood thus:—

STAFF—2 goals.
BENGAL UNITED—Nil.

The teams were:—

Staff:—Goal—Spencer; Backs—Wormald and Worsley; Halves—Tongue, Holmes and Billingham. Forwards—Balls, Calvert, Ferrie, Blisk and Cole.

Bengal United:—Goal—Sen; Backs—J. Roy and Gupta; Halves—Dutt, Kar and De; Forwards—Jotin Roy, Mitter, Banerji, Chowdhury and S. Roy.

BANGALORE RACES.

ACCEPTANCES.

BANGALORE, July 7.

The following are acceptances for to-morrow's races:—

THE BAY MIDDLETON CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Quantity 9-12, Beadmaker 9-5, Paleface 9-3, Decoration 9-0, Fairy Gold 8-13, Mitigation 8-4, Emperor 8-3.

THE CANTONMENT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Polycasta 11-7, Newhall 9-7, Sibel de Langton 9-4, Dreamland 9-3, Bally Macad 9-1.

THE PONY PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Fancy Fair 9-12, Little Spec 9-7, Max 9-0, Devas Vale 8-1, Carremar 8-0, Miss Twistum 7-13, Desdemona 7-5, Cylarity 7-3, Amourette 7-3.

THE BANGALORE CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Ardfern 10-5, The Lark 9-12, Abajala 8-10, Espousal 8-9, Reciprocity 8-6, Pobjorama 8-1, Mirabelle 7-8, Baby Blake 7-4, Gipsy's Advice 7-3, Sandra 7-2, Wee Dote 7-0, Sour Sop 7-0, Dreamland 7-0.

THE GRANT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Better Hope 11-5, Maple 10-6, Ma Bap 9-9, Black Top 9-5, Apple Blossom 8-2, Conductor 7-1, Cultivator 7-1, Corundum 7-0, Fearless 7-0, Monsoon Jack 7-0.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Harvest Home 9-12, Alexo 9-10, Aldford Hall 9-8, Turbulence 9-6, Drop Scene 9-1, Vinger 9-0, Ethelwill 8-8, Witch Doctor 7-13, Presteau 7-8.

THE MERCHANTS' CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Arab Knight 10-4, Amin 9-7, Ornate 9-0, Decoration 8-10, Cymbaline 8-4, Mitigation 8-0, Silver Prince 7-11, Last Day 7-7, Little Grey 7-5, The Druid 7-2, Bowery 7-0.

ULSOOR PLATE INCIDENT.

A QUESTIONABLE DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 7.

Quite a sensation has been caused in sporting circles here, by the allegation that despite the fact that none patronised the winner—in the Ulsoor Plate—Khan Bahadur Haji Ismail Sait's Scindia, 8-9, ridden by Gerald Hutchins—that at Dalals' totalizator last Wednesday until the race started, yet a heavy dividend was declared after the result was known, which clearly indicated contravention of the totalizator rule stating: "Totalizator will be closed on actual start of each race, which will be announced by the ringing of a bell and should there be no investment on the winning horse the money invested be returned in full." The matter is under inquiry.

REPORTED THEFT.

Hassamally Gulam Hussein, a furniture merchant, residing on the fourth-floor of a house in Doctor Street has reported to the police the theft of ornaments, sovereigns, currency notes and cash collectively valued at Rs. 41,001 from two trunks in his bedroom. The complainant states that at 10-30 p.m. on the 5th instant, he retired to his room and closed the door. At 7 a.m., his mother roused him saying that a theft had been committed. The complainant, then, found that two trunks placed under his bed were forced open and their contents stolen. One of the trunks contained ornaments, sovereigns and currency notes of the value of Rs. 38,121 and was left with the complainant by his aunt Sakinabai who lives in the same street. Sakina's husband died about two months ago and she left the trunk at the complainant's house for safe custody. The other trunk contained ornaments and wearing apparel valued at Rs. 2,880 belonging to the complainant. The complainant was asleep on the bed and he says he heard no noise of the breaking of the trunks.

Wanted Energetic Volunteers
IN LARGE NUMBERS AT ONCE
TO CARRY ON INTENSIVE
Khaddar Propaganda
IN
GIRGAUM WARD.
APPLY TO
Girgaum District
Congress Committee's Office,
NEW BHATWADI, GORDHAN MANSION,
GIRGAUM.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL ELECTRIC SHOCK.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of one A. De Mello, aged about twenty, who was employed as an electrician in the Meridian Electrical Engineering Company. On the afternoon of the 6th instant at about 2 p.m. he was repairing an electric wire in the compound of "Paradise Lodge", Pant Road, Mumbai Hill, when he received an electric shock and fell dead. His body was subsequently removed to the morgue.

Mr. Ardeshir Hormasji Wadia residing in the bungalow said the lights at his bungalow failed on the 5th instant and he wrote to the Bombay Electric Supply Company and mentioned that a wire on the pole outside was broken and hanging loose. The letter was marked urgent but he got no reply and no one came till the noon of the 6th instant when he telephoned to Mr. Kapadia of the Imperial Tobacco Company, and asked him to send a man to remedy the defect. Witness then went to the office.

Mr. J. Roose, Electrical Engineer to the Government, said on receipt of information he went to the spot at 4-30 p.m. on the 6th instant and found the body of the deceased on a porch. Witness noticed a burn on the right forearm and marks of scraping near the burn. Witness also saw the pole from which the man had fallen. It was connected with the Bombay Electric Supply Company's line. There was no necessity to go up the pole to ascertain the cause of the defect. The ladder was a bad one and witness could not say whether the deceased first got the shock and then fell or whether in falling he got the shock. Deceased undoubtedly got a shock from 230 volts and pulled the wire down with him. In witness' opinion the electric shock was the cause of death. The fact of the line having been alive, could have been ascertained from the metre without the man climbing up, and he could then have ascertained where the fault was. Witness had already recommended the Government to hold examinations and to license controllers and wire-men.

Mr. C. R. Marshall, Engineer of the Bombay Electric Supply Company, said the owner of the house could employ any one to repair service line on the consumer's side of the metre, but no one except the Supply Company's employee could interfere with the distributing line.

Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who made a post mortem examination of the body, said the cause of death, in his opinion, was electric shock.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

DEATH DUE TO HOUSE-COLLAPSE.

A portion of a chawl belonging to one Yanku Balu and situated at De Lisle Road, suddenly gave way on the 6th instant, burying under the debris a woman named Parwatibai, aged about twenty-five, who was washing clothes at the water-tap on the ground floor. The fire-brigade was communicated with and the Municipal Ambulance was also on the spot. The debris was removed and the deceased when extricated was found dead. Her body was removed to the morgue, where an inquest was held.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

FRAUDULENT USE OF MUNICIPAL WATER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Superintendent S. B. Kantak of the Water Department of the Bombay Municipality, charged Haji Ismail Haji Ishak and Mahomed Haji Ismail with making fraudulent use of municipal water by fixing on the 21st June last a canvas hose on a road-side hydrant and drawing unmetred supply through it into the milch cattle stable at Haines Road, thus avoiding the use of the metered connection attached to it.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty and said that they did not draw water from the hydrant. His Worship convicted on the evidence accused No. 2 (who was the servant of accused No. 1) and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25. Accused No. 1 was discharged.

A DISHONEST TAILOR.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, Sub-Inspector Kulkarni charged Vithal Nagar, a tailor, with criminal breach of trust in respect of various pieces of cloth valued at Rs. 51.

The evidence showed that the accused took cloth to make blouses from several Parsi ladies during May and June last, which he subsequently misappropriated.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

"RESERVED FOR LADIES."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regard to your correspondent Mr. Ashburner's letter in to-day's "Chronicle" about the board "Reserved for Ladies" in the Sir Pherozesha Garden, I may point out that I have already given a notice of motion in the Corporation to remove the said board, which will come on for discussion this month. The notice of motion stands thus:

"That the Commissioner in requested to inform the Corporation as to why the board "Reserved for Ladies" has been put up in a portion of the Sir Pherozsha Mehta Garden and he be requested to have the board removed and throw open the whole of the garden to the public without any distinction as regards sex.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. HAVELIVALA.

July 7th.

Just Published !! Order at once !!!

THE CHRIST OF TO-DAY

(Mahatma Gandhi)

BY

REV. HOLMES,

(Communist Church, New York, America)

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I WISH

That the result of the perusal of these experiences would be that he who knows not what patriotism is would learn it and after doing so become a passive resister, and he who is so already, would be confirmed in his attitude. I also get more and more confirmed that he who does not know what patriotism or feeling for one's country is does not know his true duty or religion.

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Saturday, July 8, 1922.

LIBERTY.

"Affection cannot be manufactured or regulated by law. If one has no affection for a person or thing one should be free to give the fullest expression to his disaffection so long as he does not contemplate, promote or incite to violence . . . Non-violence implies voluntary submission to the penalty for Non-co-operation with evil. I am here, therefore, to invite and submit cheerfully to the highest penalty that can be inflicted upon me for what in law is deliberate crime and what appears to me to be the highest duty of a citizen." So spoke the Mahatma to the Judge who tried and sentenced him to six years' simple imprisonment and the words of the Mahatma are a reminder to us that freedom of thought and discussion is the priceless privilege of man and the measure of its value to him must be that, like Socrates, he should face death rather than conceal his thought. It is a commonplace that freedom of thought, which includes freedom of speech and writing, is taken as a matter of course in most civilised countries, but the trial and conviction of the Mahatma have shewn what a great delusion this is and how the struggle between liberty and authority has still not ended. It has been a continuous struggle since the days of Socrates and Christ. Socrates was prosecuted as an atheist and corrupter of youth and was sentenced to death. The speech he made before the 501 ordinary Athenians, who were his judges, was cast in the same mould as that of the Mahatma. He asserted the *supremacy of the individual conscience over human laws* when he told his judges: "If you propose to acquit me on condition that I abandon my search for truth, I will say: I thank you, O Athenians, but I will obey God who, as I believe, set me this task, rather than you, and so long as I have breath and strength I will never cease from my occupation with philosophy." But not only did he vindicate freedom of conscience, he insisted on the *public value of free discussion*. "In me," he said, "you have a stimulating critic, persistently urging you with persuasion and reproaches, persistently testing your opinions and trying to show that you are really ignorant of what you suppose you know. Daily discussion of the matters about which you hear me conversing is the highest good for man. Life that is not tested by such discussion is not worth living." The trial and crucification of Jesus Christ symbolise the sufferings that man was to inflict and bear for the vindication of the freedom of conscience and discussion. The history of these sufferings has not yet ended though the cause of toleration has won glorious victories. The sufferings which champions of liberty have had to undergo at the hands of blind and, in many cases, malignant bearers of authority throughout the centuries we can only recall with horror now, but though the Inquisition has disappeared, and the struggle of the ages has brought home to *thinking minds the conclusion* that coercion of opinion is a mistake—a conclusion which, as Mr. Bury says, in his "History of Freedom of Thought, is the most important ever reached by *men, it has not yet been accepted by all* men."

The Judge who convicted the Mahatma acted according to law, the law *which, like all coercive measures of* suppression of opinion by Governments in ancient and modern times, is intended *to protect society against what its* makers and interpreters sincerely *believe to be grave injury to the State.* But it is a bad law, because freedom of *opinion is most valuable to society and* "is a principle of such overmastering social utility as to render other considerations negligible." Milton had a true instinct when he placed this freedom above everything else: "Give me," he wrote, "the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all other liberties." And *the reason is obvious. Man can pro*gress by knowledge and for the advancement of knowledge, which includes the correction of errors, freedom of discussion is essential. The point is thus tersely expressed by Mr. Bury: "History shows that knowledge grew when speculation was perfectly free in Greece, and that in modern times, since the restrictions on inquiry have been entirely removed, it has advanced with a velocity which would seem diabolical to the slaves of mediaeval Church. Then, it is obvious that in order to readjust social customs, institutions, and methods to new needs and circumstances, there must be unlimited freedom of canvassing and criticising them, of expressing the most unpopular opinions, no matter how offensive to prevailing sentiments they may be. If the history of civilization has any lesson to teach it is this: There is one supreme condition of mental and moral progress which it is completely within the power of man himself to secure, and that is perfect liberty of thought and discussion. The establishment of this liberty may be considered the most valuable achievement of modern civilization, and as a condition of social progress it should be deemed fundamental. *The considerations of permanent utility on which it rests must outweigh any calculations of present advantage which from time to time might be thought to demand its violation* (The italics are ours)." Thus under no conceivable circumstances can suppression or coercion of opinion be justified. The only case where authority must interfere is that indicated by the Mahatma—namely, when there is a direct incitement to particular violence. But the incitement must be deliberate and direct. To quote the author of the "History of Freedom of Thought" again: "If I write a book condemning existing societies and defending a theory of anarchy and a man who reads it presently commits an outrage, it may clearly be established that my book made the man an anarchist and induced him to commit the crime, but it would be illegitimate to punish me or suppress the book unless it contained a direct incitement to the specific crime which he committed." Judged by this infallible test what right-thinking man can support the conviction of the man than whom there has been no more uncompromising foe of violence in any form? That he has been convicted shows the inadequacy of existing law to protect liberty. It is a reminder, as we have already said, of the painful fact that Freedom's battle has not yet ended.

But, though the battle has not ended, the end is not far off. More victories have been won, in the cause of Freedom, during the last hundred years than at any period in history. And among those who kept the torch of Liberty aloft, there is no one whose memory will be cherished with greater love by generations yet unborn than Shelley, the centenary of whose death the world will celebrate to-day. Poets have espoused the cause of Liberty in all ages and in all climes. But it was the special privilege of Shelley to embody in himself—in his life and his poetry—the Spirit of Liberty in a manner no poet did before him or is likely to do hereafter. His life was a dedication to what he considered truth and liberty and he always cheerfully accepted the martyrdom that came to him rather than compromise with the shams and fictions sanctioned and tolerated by society and ancient usage. Thus he learned in suffering what he taught in song. And he sang of hope for humanity, of a regenerated universe, in his "Prometheus, Unbound," in which he showed how Prometheus, the humane vindicator of love, justice and liberty, triumphed, after enduring all suffering, over Jove, the tyrannical oppressor, and creator of all evil by his selfish rule. And he sang of hope because he passionately believed in an age of unrestrained liberty when, as he wrote in his famous letter to Lord Ellenborough, "the Mahometan, the Jew, the Christian, the Deist, and the Atheist, will live together in one community, equally sharing the benefits which arise from its association, and united in the bonds of charity and brotherly love." Love *was the only Law which Shelley* recognised. And Liberty, to him, was *Love.*

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

In his characteristic phraseology Mahatma Gandhi described the people of the Indian States as "slaves of slaves." *The course of events and the experience* of past years have proved the description to be especially appropriate in the case of the people of Kathiawar. The land of the brave Kathis, Kathiawar has *the singular privilege of being the* birthplace of some of the noblest and bravest sons of India such as Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of Arya Samaj, and Mahatma Gandhi. Kathiawar, the glory of Gujarat, is closely associated with the career of Sri Krishna. It is a province as large as Belgium covering about twenty thousand square *miles of territory and a population of* two and a half million souls, most of whom have the misfortune to be governed by the most irresponsible and absolute despots. It is divided into more than 70 States, the smallest of which owns hardly two villages with a population of 200 to 300 souls. But neither in the Indian States nor in the Agency areas, which are under the direct administration of the Government of Bombay, have the people any determining voice in the administration. The arbitrary powers exercised by the Indian chiefs and the Agency executive authorities have often been denounced in the Press and on the platform. Being responsible to no-one, many of the chiefs are known to squander away money derived as revenues from their poor "subjects" on degrading pleasures, and to waste large amounts of money in speculation and commerce—being unmindful of the fact that they are only the trustees of the State revenues. Instances of the utter abuse of the political powers are too numerous to mention. Even the most inoffensive activities of some of the social workers have been ruthlessly suppressed and a powerful Press, the fourth estate of the realm, is a thing almost unknown in these back-waters of reaction. Forced labour has shown no symptoms of decline in many States. Departments such as those of education and agriculture, on which the prosperity of the people depends, are neglected in most of the States and a fixed system of land revenue is not known because it will not suit the erratic whims of the rulers. The leaders of public opinion in the country have invariably expressed their sympathy for the Indian princes because of their implicit belief that blood is thicker than water and all hopes of directing the misled princes to the path of wise statesmanship are not lost. There is a clinging faith in every Indian heart that an Indian prince is after all his kith and kin and cannot be blind to the well-being of the people who are committed to his care. Optimism, like all other human sentiments, has its limits, and if the Indian chiefs do not wake up betimes they will forfeit all claim to the sympathy of the Indian public.

Far worse politically, in some respects, is the state of things in the Agency areas of Kathiawar where the Bombay Government, acting through a Political Agent, exercise unlimited powers of administration. His Majesty has assumed jurisdiction in these areas "by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means to determine the laws and procedure with or without modification which are in force elsewhere or otherwise." The laws in force in the civil stations of Agency areas are those made applicable in British India though they are not passed by the Indian legislature. The Civil Stations, thus, are quasi-British in their legal character, and it is because of this amphibious nature of the administration that the Agency executive can afford to disregard public opinion and resort to autocratic measures. The Political Agent who is generally a military man—and so not always versed even in the rudiments of law—has frequently shown an utter incapacity to appreciate the force of political agitation. A typical case of arbitrary rule was exposed to the public eye by the arrest, imprisonment and lastly of banishment from the Agency areas in a summary manner and without warrants of two Kathiawar workers.

The Kathiawar Political Conference, a special session of which meets to-day in this city, will be called upon to consider, along with the numerous disabilities and grievances under which the people of Kathiawar are labouring, the recent notification of the Government of Bombay modifying the definition of Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code so as to include in its application the *ruler or the Government of any State in* India and extending this provision to *all Agency areas in the Presidency. Why* the Government of Bombay should have been prompted to show extraordinary solicitude for the autocratic rulers of the Indian States remains an enigma. This *notification will vest further despotic* powers in the hands of the chiefs and *is calculated to smother all political* agitation in the Agency areas. Coming as the Government order does on the heels of the expulsion of the Kathiawar workers, the discontent and indignation of the people of Kathiawar have been all the more intensified. We have no doubt the Conference will condemn the addition to 124A of the I. P. C. hanging like a Damocles' sword over the heads of the critics of the administration of Indian princes, and ventilate in a vigorous manner the grievances of the people of Kathiawar.

Notes of the Day

Room for All.

It has been said of Rome that she conquered her conquerers. The same may, with greater truth, be said of India. Every wave of conquerors has settled in the country and contributed its share to the building up of a civilisation exquisitely rich and varied. The Syrian Christians *settled* in India as far back as the third century and later the Parsis found a ready asylum though we do not to-day believe in the myth of the exodus of a persecuted people. It is only the Anglo-Saxon race like the German-Americans who have refused to take kindly to the country of their domicile. Englishmen settling in Canada or Australia do not call themselves Anglo-Canadians or Anglo-Australians, but in India alone they retain the prefix "Anglo." To the small number of Englishmen and Americans who have made India their "home", we are glad to note that one more is added in Dr. R. A. Hume, the veteran American missionary, who in his lecture at the Prarthana Samaj the other day announced himself an Indian. India does not believe in a policy of exclusion like Australia or South Africa. There is room enough in this country for foreigners if they settle down as sons of the soil. Rev. Hume in his address on the training of citizenship deplored the dearth of patriotic songs in Indian vernaculars. This may be partly due to the fact that old vernacular songs were composed in days when the outlook of people was provincial. Such are the Maratha ballads, but they can be adapted as the Sivaji Jayanti is adapted to national purposes. The genius of Bankim Chandra Chaterjee has given the "Bande Mataram" which has a beautiful history of its own. Then there is a song by Rabindra Nath Tagore which Mr. Montagu was surprised to hear sung wherever he went on his Reforms mission.

Foreign Capital.

It seems to have become quite the fashion to raise capital for Indian industrial ventures in England. The semi-public corporations of Calcutta and Madras led the way, and the Government of India accepted it. In their case, of course, it was no new departure,—but we would like to know the reasons which have impelled the Tata Iron & Steel Company to raise £2 million worth of debentures at 7 per cent issued at 98 in England. In their case the old evil of foreign capital in India may be discounted by those who trust to the Indian directorate to keep in bounds the suicidal rapacity of a foreign capitalist's greed—since the Tatas are Indians. But even so the problem of intensifying the drain by adding to the interest payments to be made outside the country by such methods cannot be ignored. We recognise the value of debenture issues as an alternative to raising the share capital and thus giving a permanent interest to the foreign shareholders, a permanent voice in directions, a perpetual share in profits. But admitting the utility of the debentures, we would yet suggest that even these ought to be first offered in India; and only on the Indian market failing should an attempt be made to raise capital abroad. And the case becomes the stronger against such expedients, when, as in the case of the proposed issue of £1,600,000 worth of 6 per cent. debentures for the Bombay Port Trust, the income of the indebted corporation is to be derived from a tax on trade. We trust the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will see the fitness of offering an adequate explanation for this financial deal.

Mud-Guards.

It is not surprising that the capitalist-ridden Corporation of this city should have refused, with characteristic levity, to entertain so simple and feasible a suggestion, as that made by Mr. K. F. Nariman, namely, that outer mudguards should be provided *to motor vehicles during the monsoon* to prevent mud being splashed on the sides *and treating the pedestrians to a constant* succession of mud-baths. According to one worthy Corporator, owners of motor cars, before being called upon to provide outer mud-guards, should be provided with mud*less roads! To another Corporator the* suggestion appeared to be so monstrous *that he would prefer that the Corporation* should rather pass a resolution forbidding the plying of motors during the monsoon. *A third Corporator could not appreciate the* utility of any device to prevent mud-splash*ing, unless he had occular proof of it. He* and his fellow magnates could not brook the suggestion that effective mudguards obtained in Japan. Their logic appears to be, "Why should we bother about the mud splashed by our cars so long as we are safe *from all such showers." It is the mere* pedestrians—the herd wallowing in the street—who will have to put up with the "slight" inconvenience of a mud-bath or a succession of such baths, while the rich in their limousines dash past in breathless pursuit of their "business" or pleasure. We have yet hope that the day is not distant when every car owner in Bombay will be *obliged to screen the wheels of his car* effectively to prevent what is undoubtedly a serious public nuisance. Cannot the Western India Automobile Association and the Bombay Motor Traders' Association on their own account take the initiative in the matter and devise the necessary means to put an end to the evil, before resort is had to legislative measures?

European Press Methods.

"Americans are being pictured daily throughout Europe as a nation of guntoting bootleggers, jazz-mad idlers, immoral divorcers and bloodthirsty lynchers." So writes Mr. Robert Barry, on his return from an extensive European tour, in the "Philadelphia Public Ledger." European newspapers, with a few notable exceptions, do not maintain special correspondents in America, and Reuter is particularly niggardly. Mr. Barry complains, in cabling out American news. That is exactly India's complaint with regard to both the European, particularly British, Press and Reuter's Agency. If, in spite of the fact that Europe and America meet at so many points, there is such appalling ignorance about the latter in Europe as Mr. Barry complains, one need not be surprised to find the British Press occasionally treating its readers to blood-curdling canards and all sorts of cock and bull stories about India. If Reuter had been diligent in cabling Indian *news* to England, not the sort of propaganda it indulges in, the boycott of the Prince of Wales in India would not have been misunderstood in England to imply an affront to the Royal House. Reuter's is giving proof of all evils which classical economists associate with monopolies.

Higher Commercial Education.

We have received the Sydenham College Graduates' Handbook, published by the Graduates' Association of the College. The Sydenham College, as our readers are probably aware, is the only one of its kind training students for a University degree in Commerce. Probably all that the founders of the institution aimed at was to turn out capable businessmen and managers of commercial concerns who, while relieving the glut in the Arts market, would be able to earn a decent income. We regret to say that even the Graduates' Association has no place for higher patriotism in its aims and objects. Judged by the narrow ideal the College has set before itself, it has reason to be proud of its achievements so far. It is only five years since the first batch of its graduates passed through the portals of the University. About 22 per cent of the total number of the graduates are doing business on their own account and about half as many are in training. Sixty per cent. are in service, a good number occupying responsible posts. Yet there is a fly in the ointment. Sir Stanley Reed says in his foreword: "Graduates sometimes complain that employers are slow to utilise their special knowledge and are apt to cut blocks with a razor, to treat Commerce graduates as if they had no higher qualifications than the untrained or semi-trained clerk." We do not think the graduates are averse to picking up every detail, however insignificant, of the business they enter but they have certainly a right to complain if they are kept indefinitely at the mail desk, licking stamps. The Association has issued an appeal for better appreciation of the graduates' special training. The latter also desire to continue post-graduate research work, for which purpose they require a specialised library. The institution of a degree of Master of Commerce would be, they consider, a valuable stimulus in this direction. But we again ask our Commerce graduates: Has patriotism no place in big business? Do they think trade in any commodity, for example, foreign cloth and liquors, desirable? We, however, do not think that our Commerce graduates are past praying for and we ask them to bring their high commercial knowledge and special training to bear on the problem of Khadi, among others.

CALL TO ARMS

IRISH GOVERNMENT'S PROCLAMATION.

TO COMBAT DESPOTISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

Five persons were killed and fourteen wounded in Dublin yesterday. The total casualties for the week is sixty-five killed 239 wounded.

SURRENDER OF IRREGULARS.

An Army bulletin this morning says that the remnant of the Irregulars who surrendered the Granville Hotel, Sackville Street last night numbered sixteen and included two women. They were headed by Art O'Connor. After the surrender, Cathal Brugha rushed out of the building brandishing revolver and he was wounded.

SCENE OF DESOLATION.

Sackville Street to-day is a terrible scene of desolation. Great volumes of smoke rising through the drizzling rain forms a huge pall that hangs over the city. The buildings which have been destroyed include Hammam's, the Crown, the Granville and the Gresham Hotels, the Post Office and tramway offices. The handsome new buildings erected since the Easter Rebellion of 1918 have escaped the present fires.

The surrender in the Sackville Street was followed by a night-long sniping in Dublin by the remnants of the Irregulars.

The surrender in Sackville Street people to arms. It says that the army has broken a conspiracy which aimed at imposing a despotism based on brigandage. But the possibility of a continued sporadic action necessitates an increasing Army; therefore the Headquarters of the volunteer organisation are instructed to appeal to the members to accept Active Service for six months and to recruit other citizens desirous of joining.

The proclamation confidently anticipates that the people will willingly "do their part towards making the country safe for democracy and re-establish a resurgent triumphant Irish nation on a firm and lasting foundation."

SURRENDERED REBELS.

INCLUDE MRS. MC SWINEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 6.

Mr. Robert Barton, Mr. De Valera's Minister of Defence, who escaped with Mr. De Valera from Sackville Street on Tues- Childers' house in Donneybrook. Mr. Barton was one of the signatories to the Anglo-Irish Treaty.

Two women among the sixteen last rebels to surrender were the widow of the former Lord Mayor of Cork, Mr. Terence McSwiney, and Kathleen, sister of Kevin Barry, who was executed on the day after Mr. McSwiney's funeral. They had both acted as nurses to the rebels and refused their liberty when offered it.

Art O'Connor has declared that the defenders till three days ago included De Valera, Austin Stack, Barton and Countess Markiewicz.

FIRES CONTINUE.

25 BEST BUILDINGS DESTROYED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

Fires in the O'Connell Street raged throughout the night, the sky being lit up by flames. Firemen have been working valiantly to prevent the fire from spreading to other thoroughfares. Altogether twenty-five of the city's most important buildings have been destroyed or are at present burning.

One serious effect is that the great diminution of the already inadequate hotel accommodation will be particularly disastrous in view of the approach of the horse show week and the Gaelic Games. The latter are fixed for the beginning of August and hosts of visitors from overseas are expected.

SUPPLY OF AEROPLANES.

FOR USE AGAINST ENEMIES OF FREE STATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 6.

At the question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill said that several aeroplanes had been supplied to the Provisional Government.

An Ulster representative asked against whom they would be used. Mr. Churchill replied against the enemies of the Free State challenging the authority of the lawful Government.

"MORE HOPEFUL THAN EVER."

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON IRISH SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

Lord Birkenhead, in the House of Lords, referred to the formidable character of the Provisional Government's task of enforcing law and order throughout Ireland. Notwithstanding the fact that the insurrection had been crushed in Dublin, the Provisional Government recognised how ruthless the weapons employed must be.

Lord Birkenhead expressed pleasure at

(Continued on next page.)

GERMAN CABINET

EFFORTS TO FORM A GOVT.

PEOPLE'S PARTY INVITED TO JOIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

Berlin.—The Centre and Democratic parties of the Reichstag have sent a letter to the German People's party enquiring whether the latter is prepared to participate in the government. The letter assumes that the restoration of the State and conduct of social policy can only be carried out on a constitutional republican basis.

COALITION GOVERNMENT RENDERED IMPOSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

Berlin.—The action of the Middle Class, Centre and Democratic parties in approaching the monarchical people's party, does not facilitate the attempt to form a Coalition government in defence of the Republic by the incorporation of Independent Socialists. The action of the middle class representatives is due to the fear that excessive radicalisation of government is likely to result if the government remains unchanged.

DISORDERLY SCENES IN DIET.

HAND TO HAND FIGHT BETWEEN MEMBERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 7.

Disorderly scenes occurred in the Prussian Diet during the debate on Protection of the Republic Bill. There was a hand to hand fight between members of the Right and the Left in front of the tribune and the sitting had to be suspended.

RIOTING IN SOMMERS CHENBURG.

FIGHTING BETWEEN POLICE AND WORKMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 6.

Berlin.—The fighting between the workmen and the police in Zwickau, Saxony, followed an attack on the Town Hall with the object of disarming the latter fired on the crowd. The demonstrator killed. One workman and one policeman were killed. Numbers were wounded on both the sides. The hostilities lasted till late into the night.

A crowd numbering twenty-five thousand took part in a riot in Sommerschenburg, and three were killed and ten wounded. The demonstrators surrounded and disarmed a detachment of twenty police.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PASS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 7.

Paris.—The Chamber of Deputies after a debate on responsibility for the war adopted a vote of confidence in the government by 532 to 65 votes.

FRANCO-TURKISH RELATIONS.

GENL. GOURAUD'S HOPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 7.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that native Chiefs warmly welcomed General Gouraud, the French High Commissioner for Syria on his arrival at Jerablus. He crossed the border into Turkish territory by railway and was received by the Turkish Commander at Birijik. General Gouraud assured the Turks that the Angora Government would facilitate the re-establishment of friendly Franco-Turkish relations.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

Owing to rain, play was continually interrupted at Wimbledon to-day and only a few lawn tennis matches were played.

The Singles have now reached a most interesting stage. Gilbert and Patterson have qualified for the semi-final the former to meet his fellow-countryman, Anderson, in what will probably be the greatest match of the tournament; while Gilbert will play against Lycett, in the other semi-final round.

In the Second Round of the Ladies' Doubles, the defeat of Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Satterthwaite by Mrs. Geen and Mrs. McNair 6—3, 6—4 came as a surprise, while Mrs. Pelcock and Mrs. Lambert Chambers gained a most comfortable victory over the Americans Mrs. Mallory and Miss Gurney, 6—2 6—1. Miss Ryan and Mlle. Longlen beat Mrs. Weston and Mrs. (Blank))6—0, 6—1).

It is understood that in diference to the expressed desire of Hakim Ajmal Khan, there will be no processions and public speeches in Ahmedabad during the stay of the Congress Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee on the 15th and 16th instant.

LESSON OF THE KHILAFAT.

THE IDEAL OF SUFFERING.

FAITH IN CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

MUSLIMS' DEBT TO MAHATMAJI.

MR. PICKTHALL'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT SUKKAR.

(From our Special Representative.)

HYDERABAD, July 6.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, President-elect of the Khilafat Conference, Bi-Amman, Begum Mahomed Ali Prof. Gidwani and others arrived here this afternoon by the Bombay mail train. The party were met, on the train steaming in to the platform, by Kazi Syed Saudah Shah, the President of the local Khilafat Committee, Mr. Abdul Jabbar, the President of the Congress Committee, and other prominent members, and were profusely garlanded. A large number of Hindu and Muslim Volunteers were drawn up along the platform. Thousands of people including many ladies assembled at the station to welcome the distinguished visitors. The cries of "Allaho Akbar," "Maulana Shaukat Ali ki Jai" from "Vande Mataram" "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai," thousands of throats rent the air for several minutes. The Khilafat and Congress Committees were seen vieing with each other in doing honour to the guests. The enthusiasm of the citizens could be gauged from the fact that in spite of the train having been delayed for three hours, the crowds remained waiting undeterred by the scorching noon-day sun, which particularly at this time is very severe in Sind.

After introductions were over, the party were conducted to the residence of Seth Aminuddin, the Vice-President of the Khilafat Committee. Prof. Gidwani and some others were taken to the Tilak Vidyalaya.

A LADIES' MEETING.

After resting for a short space of time Bi-Amma and Begum Mahomed Ali proceeded to the Tilak Vidyalaya where a ladies' meeting had assembled. Hindu and Mahomedan ladies continued to assemble in large numbers hour before the hour fixed for the meeting.

A public meeting has been arranged, this evening, at Homestead Hall, when Mr. Pickthall, Prof. Gidwani and others are expected to address the meeing, on the present situation and the Khafat issue.

OVATION EN ROUTE TO HYDERABAD.

En route, the party were welcomed at several stations including Nsiad, Ahmedabad, Sidhpur, Gadra Road Chhor and Mirpurkhas. At Gadra Road where the train was held up for a coup of hours owing to a slight interruption of traffic, a big crowd of villagers assemed to welcome the party. Bi-Amman rde a feeling speech to them and urged hem to wear Khaddi and join the Khilafand Congress Committees.

At Chhor, where appardy a rumour had reached of the party bg in the train, about four hundred peopleustered at the station and rendered hitality on a lavish scale.

The crowd was disguished by its extensive use of Khaddand we were assured that until ten yeago, the people of Chhor used only Khar and the movement has during e past two years, received fresh stps. The vice of drink has been unknown the town. The enthusiasm of the pe was really heartening after tl party had undergone the tedi and monotony of the jourhrough the dry sandy expanse of the ry. For a small wayside colony of sett the Congress and Khilafat work a there is really admirable.

At Mirpurkhas, a fre of the reception was the use ofhaddar garlands daintily prepared.

In all places, there a free intermingling of Hindus and slim who undeterred by weary waitit the station, for hours together, rem in the burning sun to welcome the y.

Mr. Pickthall and er members of the party are expecte reach Sukkur, to-morrow morning

PRESIDEN- ADDRESS.

The following the full tex of the speech delivered Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall as Presi of the Sixd Provincial Khilafatonference held at Sukkur on the 7stant:—

Brethren,—

I am very sens f the honour pu have ing of Hindus Muslims who undetersuch a gatherin this in a country so renowned in M history as Sind has been not regret that my first to this famous country happe be made at a time of great ppiness, for whi it is only a pleasur visit our brethre at a time of health ppiness it is a rigious duty to visit and try to help them in the hour of ness and adversity. Now the only way ich a man like mewith out authority fluence, can help eople in your positi a time like this, iteems to me, is by ing out to them theilver lining to thd, the hopeful aspes of the situatio regards Islam and dia, and so ende ing to cheer them u and to invigorate their faith and hope and courge in the cause of Right.

THE GENERAI SITUATION.

The general situation, though still very far from satisfactory, does really seem to me hopeful as compared with the general situation this time last year. Who I remember what it was two years ago, at the time when the terms of the iniquitous Treaty of Sevres were first announced it seems to me that a miracle has been wrought in our favour in those two years. When I left England in September 1920, pulic opinion was strongly anti-Turkish the omplete destruction of the last remains Turkish Power seemed imminent, the enavement of the Muslims in the whole Turish Empire, Arabs and Turks, and the duction or the Khilafat to a shadow—allthis seemed almost an accomplished fact Think of the situation then, and of thesituation as it is to-day. I think you will gree that there has been a marvellous iprovement. To-day in England there is great volume of public opinion favourab to the Turkish claims, a considerable sectn of the Press is on our side. thanks—lcus give thanks where thanks are due—hanks very largely to the efforts of Mr. Mtagu as representative in England of the Government of India. The objection the mandates over Palestine and Asopotamia upon economic grounds has proced a strong demand for the evacuation f those countries by the British, which eans their independence. Upon the contint of Europe the improvement is still me remarkable. France now stands definite for a pro-Islamic policy. She has concled her own treaty with Angora. She is evacuated Cilicia and is preparing to thdraw her troops from Syria, her statesmen having had the sense to see that Sya, as a friendly independent country, will e of more use to France commercially, petically and militarily than Syria as a hstile country only held by force of arms. The attitude of France requires some explanation. Let me say at once that it is not disinterested. There is this great difference between French and English jingo patriotism that the first is identified with language and culture while the latter is concerned with race. France considers her very existence threatened by the talk of a rapprochement between England, Germany and Russia, and she would be willing to sacrifice all pride of race in order to preserve the name and fame of France. Frenchmen would sooner see the blood of every Frenchman mixed with Arab, even Negro blood, the army of France composed entirely of Africans, and an African President of the Republic with a French wife, provided that the French language and culture and the position of France in the world were preserved, than a white France in a sate of subjection or inferiority. You see the difference from the English ideal of patriotism and imperialism. But the French imperialism is just as interested, just as ruthless, and I believe it is worse for the subject peoples, who run the risk of losing their identity. I remember once hearing an Algerian in Egypt inveighing bitterly against the French. I remarked that they were a great deal more amiable as rulers than we English. He turned upon me almost fiercely, "Amiable, do you say? They want us to drink with them until we both lie senseless on the floor. They let us take their women and they take our women in return. They are a disease to us. Now you English are not amiable. But you keep your distance, and by rousing opposition in us you do keep alive the spirit of our independence." However that may be, the fact remains— and it is all that concerns us at present—that the French, relying for the future of their Empire on the "French" patriotism of Muslim North Africa, are very anxious to secure the good opinion of the Muslim world and, for that purpose are willing to forego what are commonly considered great political advantages, such as the possession of Cilicia and Syria.

SITUATION IN EUROPE.

To return to the situation in Europe. Italy, though a little jealous of the advantage gained by France in her Angora Treaty, has also definitely adopted a pro-Muslim policy as may be seen from her renunciation of her share of the spoils of Turkey, and from her protection of Albania. In Germany, Austria and Hungary there is strong pro-Turkish sentiment, and Russia is in close alliance with Angora. The Genoa Conference, which, from the European point of view, is generally regarded as a failure, from our point of view was an unqualified success. The Russian Delegates were asked to promise neutrality on the part of Russia in the event of a fresh outbreak of the Greco-Turkish war in Anatolia, and they refused with indignation. When you take all this into consideration, I think you will agree with me in describing the situation not as desperate, as it seemed in 1920, but as really hopeful. It is true that the enemies of Turkey supported by the dupes and agents of Greek and Armenian pro-

(Continued on page 10.)

NATAL ORDINANCES.

MR. CHURCHILL'S APATHY.

REFUSES TO HELP INDIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Commons to-day, Colonel Wedgwood asked whether Mr. Churchill would do anything to prevent the enactment of the three pieces of the anti-Indian legislation recently submitted to the Natal Provincial Council.

Mr. Churchill replied that it was for the Union Government to decide whether an assent would be given to the ordinances. to which the Indian organisations objected, if they passed the Council.

Col. Wedgwood asserted that the ordinances were denounced by both the English and the Indian Newspapers in India, and asked whether Mr. Churchill could not advise the South African Government.

Mr. Churchill replied that he refused to be let in for a course of strife and friction with the Union Government.

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION IN NATAL.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following wire has been sent by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., President of the Bombay Presidency Association, to the Government of India with regard to anti-Indian legislation in Natal:—

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has heard with deep concern the proposed anti-Indian legislation in Natal in the form of the Rural Dealers' Licensing Ordinance and local Township Ordinance, which is sure to have a very adverse effect on the legitimate rights of the Indian community resident in the Province. Council protests emphatically against such legislation. Council urges the Government of India to enter an emphatic protest against the two pieces of legislation aforesaid, and to impress upon His Royal Highness the Governor-General of South Africa the absolute necessity of exercising his right of veto in the interests of the Empire.

DEATH OF SIR J. SANDYS.

STUDENT OF CLASSICAL STUDIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 6.

Sir John Sandys fell down dead to-day as he was walking to the Senate house, Cambridge to witness the conferring of the honorary degrees upon the Duke of York, ex-President Taft and others.

Sir John Sandys was created Knight in 1911 and was a destinguished student of classical studies. Born in 1844, he was a Fellow of the British Academy, 1909, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge since 1867 and Public Orator in the University of Cambridge from 1876 to 1919. His numerous publications include Demosthenes Orations, Philippic Orations, History of classical Literature, Roger Bacon.

AIR POSITION.

THREAT OF ROLLS-ROYCE FIRM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 6.

Questioned in the House of Commons regarding the recent threat of the Rolls-Royce firm to close down their Aero-Engine works if orders were not forthcoming, Major Guest referred to the reductions in the Air estimates whereby money was not available for large orders by the Air ministry. The latter had made strong representations to the Government on the alarming outlook if the Rolls-Royce and other firms were compelled to close down.

Mr. Lloyd George said that an enquiry into our whole air position by a Sub-Committee for the Imperial Defence was completed, but, before the Government took action, it would welcome the views of the Parliamentary Air Committee.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 6.

Reverend William Macgregor's collection of the Egyptian antiquities realised 34,092 sterling at Sotheby's. A miniature head, four and seven-eighths inches high, of Amenemonnes, the third Pharaoh of the 12th dynasty, fetched ten thousand sterling. It is regarded as the World's finest specimen of the Egyptian Statuary. The purchaser was Mr. A. S. Harris, who is believed to be an Englishman.

CABLE ITEMS

The India Office is inviting tenders for twelve passenger and nine goods locomotives for the North-Western Railway of India.

Cairo.—There are signs that bollworm has appeared in Lower Egypt. The authorities are acting promptly and are confident of their ability to stamp out the pest.

Athens.—Mr. Blake, who arrived by an aeroplane on the 4th July on his way round the World left on Thursday for Crete.

Rear Admiral Sir Lewis Clinton Baker has been promoted to be Vice-Admiral.

MAHATMA IN JAIL

AMERICAN WOMEN'S PROTEST.

MESSAGE TO WOMEN OF INDIA

A mass meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Thursday, June 1, To express to the women of India through Mrs. M. K. Gandhi, the protest of American Women against the imprisonment of Mahatma M. K. Gandhi and 25,000 co-workers of Gandhi.

The following Cablegram was sent to Mrs. M. K. Gandhi, at the close of the meeting.

"American women assembled at Boston Faneuil Hall, the Cradle of American Liberty, on June 1st, protest against imprisonment of your husband and twenty-five thousand non-cooperators. We send through you to our Indian sisters our deep appreciation of their courageous and patient endurance during the struggle for India's freedom.

Chairman,
American Women's Meeting,
Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

MAHATMA OFFERED HIGH POST!

A CANARD CONTRADICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 7.

The Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee has received information of false rumours being spread in villages of Mr. Gandhi being released, and offered an high post in the Judicial Department.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S ESTIMATE OF THIS WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 7.

Viscount Peel, presiding as a largely attended annual dinner of Central Asian Society last night with Lord Ronaldshay as guest of honour, said that a friend writing from India with respect to the appointment to governorship wrote "Send a Ronaldshay and all will be well". It was a great tribute, remarked Viscount Peel.

Lord Ronaldshay replying, reviewed in detail the growth and the psychology of unrest in India and drew the moral that the Briton and the Indian must more fully than in the past seek to understand each other's point of view. "So long as we are charged with the government of the country" he proceeded, "we must compel respect for law" but personally he (Lord Ronaldshay) had always made it clear that his object was not to impose an outlook upon life which India rejected. He was compelled to take drastic action but he had made it clear that preservation of peace was his sole object. Otherwise he sympathised with the Indian point of view and aspirations and he ventured to think he had his reward in the changed attitude towards him of some important Indians who had been hostile to his appointment.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN.

SUBSCRIPTION UP TO DATE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 6.

The total amount of subscriptions to the Government of India Loan up to 4th July amounted to Rs. 155,319,000.

U. S. COTTON DUTIES.

CHANGES APPROVED BY FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

Washington.—The Senate Finance Committee has approved of the changes in cotton duties schedule which on cotton cloth will not exceed forty-five per cent ad valorem compared with the original rates, though in some cases the movement will exceed sixty per cent. There is to be a straight duty of ten cents per pound (lb.), sixty per cent compared with fifteen per cent ad valorem, and seventy cents per a dozen pairs on hose and half-hose and fifty per cent ad valorem on underwear and other apparel finished or unfinished, instead of a sliding scale, forty cents per dozen and forty per cent ad valorem.

CATHAL BRUGHA'S CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

Cathal Brugha's condition is critical to-day following an operation in a hospital.

Official and Personal.

According to present arrangements Lord Rawlinson will leave Simla in the first week of August for a short visit to Malabar and some other stations in the Madras presidency. His Excellency will return to Simla about the end of September.

LESSON OF THE KHILAFAT.

(Continued from page 9).

paganda, both in England and America, are still trying to destroy the Turks. But when they are obliged to resort to the sort of defamation which was recently described in the "Khilafat Bulletin" and in the "Bombay Chronicle," I think we may take it that they are conscious of the badness of their cause, and that they are nearly beaten. I have already mentioned the strong growth of feeling favourable to the Turks in England. That the feeling is genuine I have myself had an opportunity of judging, and I do not think it will be easily destroyed or altered by mere stories of atrocities, of which the British public have had quite enough. I do not want you in India to think that, because the little ruling chque in England sides with Greece for its own unmentionable reasons, England as a nation sides with Greece. It is quite the opposite, and the ruling clique are perfectly aware that the position has changed since 1919, and that they can no longer do as they like in the Near East without the risk of angering their own electors. For the improvement in the general situation which I have described, without which the voices of the Government of India and of Mr. Montagu would have been weak indeed, we have to thank no one in Europe, but the magnificent courage and perseverence in a righteous cause of our own brothers-in-faith upon the soil of Asia. We have to thank the Turks for it and that great organiser and soldier who is the real hero of the world to-day. Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha. The enemies of Islam have so far proved that they cannot destroy the Turkish nation even by foul means; there is no reason to believe that they will now be able to achieve their object by spreading the report of crimes of which the Turks are innocent. The general situation, I think you will agree with me, is very much more hopeful than it was three years ago when the Turkish national army sprang into existence to resist the Greek invasion, or that it was two years ago when you in India first began your Non-Cooperation movement.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

Now let us turn to the situation in India. Some people now seem to feel hopeless because so many of the noted leaders are in prison. I have heard men speaking as if—'now that Gandhiji has gone to jail, Non-Cooperation must be called a failure.' Yet those very men who talk like that, if questioned, will admit that Non-Cooperation has done more for India in two years than has been done for India in a century by other means,—that it has given a new soul to Indians. Now, I ask you, can a movement that has done so much for Inndia in so short a time, that has given to the nation a new soul, be called a failure? At your last Provincial Khilafat Conference at Karachi, my dear friends Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali were present. I wish they were here now, with their prestige and eloquence, to keep the nation in the straight path which alone leads to success—the success we wish to see—success with righteouness. You do not know how near you are to that success, and I should not have known if I had not left India for six months and heard the praises of your movement in the world outside. It is not too much to say that the whole world would be the loser if India now forsook the doctrine of Mahatma Gandhi. I know that there are some people who think it wrong for Muslims to accept the leadership of a Hindu. But I think that a Hindu Saint who lives upon the Higher Plane is a better guide for Muslims than a Muslim sinner, who lives upon the lower plane, for upon the Higher Plane there is but one law for Muslim, Hindu, Christian, Jew or any man, and that law is the Divine Law revealed in the Coran-esh-Sharif. And I think we Muslims of the British Empire owe an immense debt of gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi for keeping our Jihad till now upon the Higher Plane.

LESSON OF CORAN.

It is not for fe to dictate to any one, nor do I for a minute, wish to do so, but I am sure you will not mind my telling you the thoughts which I have personally derived from study of the Holy Coran and of the life and teaching of the Final Prophet. I may claim to be a follower of our Lord Muhammad (may God bless and keep him) in a special sense, since it was my study of the Holy Coran and of his life and teaching, and nothing else, which brought me to Islam. It seems to me that there are three kinds of Jihad prescribed for Muslims, and that each kind is specially appointed to be used in certain circumstances. The first is Tark-el-mawalat,—the breaking off of civil relations with the opponents, while striving by all means to build up and improve our own condition, and observing strict non-violence. That was the Jihad of Jesus (upon whom be peace) and it was followed by our Lord Muhammad (may God bless and keep him) during thirteen years at Mecca, under cruel persecution, when the Muslims were in a subject state. The second is *Hijrat*, the Jihad of Moses (upon whom be peace). This was ordered for the Muslims in a subject state when the persecution which they had to undergo became unbearable. The third is Qital—honourable, open war. This was enjoined upon the Muslims when they reached an independent state at Al Madinah, and when their enemies still persisted in attacking them. Thus, I think there is a threefold law for the Jihad of Muslims who would keep their efforts on the Higher Plane on which our Lord Muhammad (may God bless and keep him) and his fortunate companions lived and moved: For Muslims in a subject state, but still not persecuted beyond bearing, *Tark-el-mawalat*; for Muslims in a subject state when persecuted beyond bearing *Hijrat* (emigration): for Muslims in an independent state Qital (honourable open war in self-defence and for the defence of the weak who are oppressed, and for the redress of wrong). Nowhere in the Holy Coran or in the example of the Prophet (may God bless and keep him) can I find the slightest sanction for murder or mob-rule or stupid violence of any kind, which is simply human passion running riot. Directly we indulge in such impatient outbursts, we bring our effort down on to the lower plane, and ruin our Jihad. "Verily Allah is with the patient." There are too many Mustaajalin among us, who are in a hurry for results. "Man prays for evil as he prays for good, for man is hasty," says the Holy Coran. There are many people in a hurry now in India, who say that Tark-el-mawalat has failed, and it is time for other measures. Having once adopted the example of the Holy Prophet in those years of persecution there in Mecca we must follow it with devotion—for thirteen years if necessary. When we see the results which have already been achieved by the Turks and their adherent Nations waging the Jihad prescribed for Muslims in an independent state, and by the Muslims of the devastated territories waging the Jihad prescribed for Muslims persecuted beyond bearing, and by the Muslims of India waging the Jihad prescribed for Muslims in a subject state,—when we see the results which have been achieved by these means in only two years, I think we must give praise to Allah and agree that He has blessed our various united efforts. That it was a Hindu Saint who turned our efforts in the right direction proves only that the Higher Law, the Law revealed in the Coran, is one for everybody, and becomes known to everybody who attains true spiritual elevation,—which also is in accordance with the teaching of the Holy Coran.

SIGNIFICANCE OF KHILAFAT.

It is not pleasant to be persecuted, it is not pleasant to see the Khilafat of Islam, which represents the Kingdom of God on earth, threatened with extinction as it is to-day. But Allah's kingdom is not our Khilafat. Our Khilafat is subject to the law of God like other human institutions; and these misfortunes never would have come upon it if we, the Muslims of the world, had done our duty. Muslims have been asleep for nearly three whole centuries. They have thought of temporal power and the Khilafat with pride, and as an end and object in themselves, forgetting the great mission of Islam, which is to bear witness to God's actual kingship of this world. We have made Islam appear to outsiders as a religion like the others, narrow, contentious, striving for supremacy, instead of what it really is—The One Religion which bears witness to the universal kingdom of Allah with perfect tolerance. While we are striving to preserve our Khilafat, let us not forget that greater Khilafat to which our Lord Muhammad (may God bless and keep him) never tired of bearing witness. Our Khilafat stands in an especial sense for Allah's kingdom upon earth, but Allah's actual kingdom is not our Khilafat. How could it be, for it includes the Universe! The greater Khilafat to which I refer is the responsibiiity of all the Nations of the earth towards Allah, the actual Ruler of the Universe. In the Holy Coran we read:

"And when thy Lord said to the angels: 'Verily I am placing a Khalifa (Viceroy) in the earth, they said, 'Will you place in it one who will do evil and shed blood, while we praise thee and sanctify thee?' He said: 'I know that which you know not."

Is not that fact of man's viceroyalty on earth within a limited sphere the central point of all our Prophet's teachings? For what other purpose did he send out his ambassadors to all the monarchs of the world but to ask them to acknowledge that great fact of Allah's sovereignty, and their responsibility to the Lord of all the Worlds? The whole Coran is full of instances to show how nations which acknowledge Allah's kingship flourish and those which boast their independence of it come to grief, how forgetfulness of His sovereignty always brings trouble to the human race. The effort of the people of Islam throughout the world today is to force the Governments which have transgressed the Law of God, have behaved as if they were the actual and only rulers of the world, have broken faith, assailed the rights of man and shed blood ruthlessly in the pursuit of their ambitions at the expense of peoples whose only crime is that they happen to profess Islam and to be Asiatics, not Europeans—Our effort is to force these Governments to do justice in their own interests quite as much as ours, since injustice is quite certain to be punished by the real Sovereign of the World whose law of consequences none transgresses with impunity. With such an object we must be most careful of our conduct, that nothing in the nature of injustice may be seen on our side. I will ask you a question. Supposing two courses only to be open to you, would you rather commit injustice or become the victim injustice? The whole of Scripture—aye, and history also—teaches that the victims of injustice among nations are really in the happier position, since the inexorable Law of God is sure to operate on their behalf, and their is hope for them. There is no hope for the perpetrators of injustice unless they repent; and I say that the Muslims of the world are in a more hopeful position to-day than they were at the height of Muslim Empire, when much injustice was committed, and men lost sight of the true mission of Islam, which is to all the world. We needed the misfortunes which have come upon us to rouse us out of our long lethargy. And Tark-el-mawalat, remember, was the most blessed period, the period of persecution gladly borne, in which the steadfast, persevering spirit of the Muslim was built up. The Holy Prophet too had his constructive programme which he pushed on in spite of all the persecutions of Coreysh, and by it he made the little company of Muslim as one heart, the living, steadfast heart of the great body of Islam which was to be. Once more we are back at the beginning of Islamic effort. By your patience and perseverance in this time of persecution you yourselves will form the heart of the new body of Islam which will arise radiant and purified out of this ruin. I ask you now not to disdain the constructive programme of the Congress or to call it dull and humdrum; for it is building up by simple means the structure of an Indian Nation which, please God, will be a bulwark of Islam and Asia in the time to come.

GLORY OF THE CAUSE.

I have purposely not touched upon your local troubles, but have tried to lift you up in thought above the anger and the irritation which they naturally generate, to view the glory of the cause for which we all are striving. I am an Englishman and I was brought up in a God-fearing household to the belief that England as a nation was God-fearing. In becoming a Muslim it seems to me that I have not forsaken the precepts of religion, duty, honour and fair dealing which I learnt at my mother's knee but have obeyed them; for only in Islam to-day I find those precepts honoured in the practice. I know that many thousands of my fellow countrymen abhor the recent Oriental policy of England as much as I do. I know that policy is dear only to a little clique. But that little clique, unfortunately, has power to heap dishonour on the name of England, and in opposing it with all our might, I feel that we are fighting no less for the honour of England than for the safety of Islam. I still hope to see a change of British policy towards Asia, together with the change of heart which Gandhi asked for, and in this I am encouraged by the example of the Holy Prophet's Tark-el-mawalat. The most cruel persecutors of the Holy Prophet, the men who vished to kill him, the kufar of those days, were converted in the end. A settlement between the English here in India and the Indian Nation seems to me so easy and so obviously desirable that I cannot doubt but that, if we do our duty, it will shortly come to pass. Most of the English here and in England have totally wrong ideas about the Non-co-operation movement, which we must do our utmost to dispel. But the essetial point is righteous conduct. The Govenment of England has done a great wrong to Islam and Turkey. India and all Asia and we as Muslims cannot possibly condone that wrong. God will avenge it, if itcomes to that. All that we and our co-eligionists throughout the world are trying to do is to get it righted, as much in England's interest as in our own, and to btain an honest recognition of the rightsof India as a nation. We must put our trus in God. ALLAHU AKBAR.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN BENGAL.

LORD LYTTO'S POLICY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Lord Lytton to-day received an address of welcome from the Ingal Landholders' Association who, after referring to the great political crisis through which the country was passing on account of the introduction of reforms and of the ovement initiated by the Indian National Congress, assured His Excellency of the ady assistance of the landholding class n all efforts for improvement of the meths of administration and advancement of the people. The address expressed the ope that nothing should be done to iterfere with the Permanent Settlement of Bengal.

Lord Lytton thanked th Association and assured them that so long as their objects and efforts on behalf of ose whom they represented were in public interest they would receive support of is Government and preservation of intenal peace and, therefore, mutual cooperation between them and Government was equally necessary to both. Referring to Permanent Settlemnt His Excellency said he understood that some anxiety on the subject existed and he was glad to have the opportunity of stating publicly that so long as land revenue emained a reserved subject and he had ny direct responsibility in the matter, he question of the abolition of Permanent Settlement would not be raised. Govenment had had to explore all available means of raising fresh revenue but they had not touched the Permanent Settlemnt and his arrival on the scene would make no change in their policy. The Governor concluded that the situation in the country was at present more hopeful than he had expected to find it when he arrived in India and trade was beginning to show signs of revival and he urged Association to face the future cheerfully.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

HOW TO REMOVE THE EVIL.

An informal meeting of the depressed classes and sympathisers was recently held at the Servants of India Society Hall, Bombay to consider the ways and means to remove the evil of untouchability from the Hindu Society. Mr. N. M. Joshi presided. Amongst those present were Messrs. A. B. Kolharkar, V. M. Pawar, T. A. Kulkarni Dastane Shinde and Rokade.

Mr. Sindhe, after thanking those present for their interest in this work, complained of the futility so far of the measure adopted to remove the curse of untouchability. It has now become a fashion at every political and social gathering to pass resolutions, which ended in nothing but smoke. Time had now come for action and example. Mere lip service was even worse that an insult. It boiled the blood of any self-respecting man to see fellow human beings treated worse than beasts. He advocated that time had come when depress classes should be allowed to enter Hindu temples and draw water from public wells. The speaker concluded by saying that the goal of Swarajya would be brought in view much quicker by uplifting of such down-trodden masses.

After a heated discussion it was resolved to from a committee for the removal of untouchability. The committee has decided as a first measure to concentrate upon propaganda in public by way of meetings and processions, and also attempt to level up untouchables themselves. The Committee has also decided to approach the Congress leaders and other organisers for help in the matter.

All communications should be addressed to Mr. M. D. Dalvi, Secretary for removal of Untouchability, C/o Social Service League, Girgaum, Bombay.

His Excellency received H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur at Government House on Wednesday afternoon.

CALL TO ARMS.

(Continued from previous page.)

the manner in which the Provisional Government was handling the situation, and said that cautious as he had been in the past, he was bold enough to believe that the situation was more hopeful than at any moment since the Anglo-Irish Treaty had been signed.

CRITICAL POSITION IN WEXFORD.

A BATTLE EXPECTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 7.

With the end of Dublin drama, the National forces are turning their attention to rebels in country districts and the process of rounding them up is beginning. The position is critical at Enniscorthy in County Wexford, where the irregulars and National troops occupy different premises and threaten battle. The National reinforcements are *en route*. Fighting is reported in Tipperary, Westmeath, Kings County and Leitrim but the National forces are gradually gaining upper hand.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

The irregulars wrought havoc in Sligo before escaping. Heavy casualties in various areas are rumoured, but reliable details are unobtainable. The National troops have taken numerous prisoners.

Mrs. Macswiney and Mrs. Kevin Barry, who were taken prisoners in Dublin fighting, were immediately released. Some reports state Mr. De Valera has been wounded.

REPORTED ESCAPE OF DE VALERA.

PROVINCIAL OPPOSITION TO PROVISIONAL GOVT.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 7.

Quiet reigns in Dublin and the city is resuming its normal aspect. Business Institutions have reopened and are now dealing with the accumulation of work. Fire brigades have succeeded in overcoming the fires in Sackville Street, where the damage is estimated at five million sterling. Art O'Brien and Sean O'Kelly who were amongst those arrested have been released. It is stated that De Valera with Austin Stack escaped from Gresaham Hotel three days ago and now is in charge of a flying column, some dozens of miles outside Dublin. The provisional government's call to arms has met with enthusiastic response and queues of recruits are waiting to enlist. It is pressed that although the Battle of Dublin has been now, the Provisional government is faced with the menace of civil war in the provnces.

SUCESS OF REDUBLICAN FORCES.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 7.

Five Itish naval sloops have arrived in Corkharbour. A Republican bulletin issued yerday evening asserts that Republican forces are making rapid progress and clai that they have captured Free State po at Colloney in County Sligo, Ballinamo in County Leitrim, Enniscorthy in County Wexford, Urlingford in County Kenny and at Skibbereen, Listowel, Fos, Newcastle West Abbeyfeale, Broadford and Ballingarry and also the last remag Free State post in Connemara.

INCENDRY FIRES IN BELFAST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 7.

There w five incendiary fires in Belfast last n but they were extinguished before seri damage was done.

BISLEY SHOOTING COMPETITION.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 7.

It is anned at Bisley that the King has presente x medals for competition, one to Homrces for the best shot in the army and one each to India and the Dominions.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 6.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report declares that the tone he market earlier in the week was fairly steady owing to the intermittent purchfor China and India. There had been certain amount of bear covering. The ket was a fair seller, but supplies from America were not easy of obtainment. ter in the week prices fell owing to the acity of buyers.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 7.

Resolutions bad for discussion at the U. P. Legislative Council meetings on the 28th and 29th include those recommending extension of the term of office of the Governor revision of conviction and sentence Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, withdrawal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. ry into the death of Radh Narain Lahiri, political prisoner in Lucknow jail, and t of powers to local Government over c of higher services.

KIDNAPPING IN BHAVNAGAR.

PANIC AMONG PEOPLE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 6.

Bhavnagar is passing sleepless nights since one week. It seems a gang of Kidnappers of small children has appeared in Bhavnagar and is doing its terrible business with impunity. Half a dozen cases are said to have been reported to the police, out of which two have been proved in the courts of justice the criminals getting one year's rigorous imprisonment. There is great panic in the city and State is doing its utmost to arrest the gang.

On 30th June last in the prize distribution gathering of Jetpur High School, the Political Agent, Major Meak, of Sorath was present as also Kathi durbars of the district. On the termination of the proceedings a schoolboy cried "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai." This was intolerable to the Major Saheb. He found out the boy and gave him sound beating with his own hands in the open meeting.

SITUATION IN MALABAR.

KONNARA THANGAL STILL AT LARGE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 6.

A press communique regarding the situation in Malabar at the end of June last states that it is rumoured that Konnara Thangal, the only rebel leader at large, has escaped from the district. Definite information is lacking but it is reported that wherever he may be, apprehensions of attack by him and his gang, which, until recently, led to the desertion of several villages in Calicut Taluq, have now disappeared.

EDITOR OF THE "AKALI."

CHARGED UNDER SEC. 124 (A.)

(Associated Press.)

RUNPUR, July 3.

A charge has been framed under section 124A, the Indian Penal Code, against Mr. Labh Singh, Editor of the "Akali," by the Additional District Magistrate Mr. Lanton. The accused refused to plead guilty or not guilty.

The case has been adjourned till 10th instant when the accused will submit his statement.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Morning and early afternoon passed without incident, operators in Howrah and Clive being content to wait for the publication of Governments jute crop forecast, later in the day, when the figure came through at 4-15 p.m. there was an immediate rush to boy and from 49-6 Howrahs rose almost without a break to Rs. 51/6, at which prices they closed. There was an enquiry all day for Kanknarrah, but with his exception Rs. 100 shares were neglected. The century was turned over in large quantities, buyers taking an optimistic view of to-morrow's meeting. Cotton shares were again depressed, Bengal Nagpore being on offer at 440. Elgin Mills were done at 240. Very limited interest was shown in the coal section, though some inquiry was noticed for Satgram. Raneegunge also had buyers' but few contracts passed. In the miscellaneous stocks, the Indian Iron and Steel had a further rise and the United Flours were done at a big advance on quotation. The Imperial Banks were quiet and changed hands only in small lots. The Imperial Bank of India rate for demand loans has been reduced from five to four per cent. The following were closing quotations:—

Bank:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1412.

Cotton:—Howrah 855, Dunbar 418 do. prof. 201-8, Elgin Mills 240, Kesoram 13-12.

Jute:—Benjamin 5-2 discount, Budge Budge 460, Century 9-8, Clive 42-12, Craig 9-2, Howrah 50-14, Kanknarrah 508, Kelvin 849, Kinnison 930, Lansdowne 323, Lothian 345, National 310, New Central 585, Northbrook 63-8, Nuddos 61, Orient 200, Soorah pref. 99, Standard 435 do. pref. 88, Waverley 11-12.

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 20-4, Bokaro Ramghur 41-8, Burrakur 36-12, Century 4-4, Equitable 28-8, Ghusick and Muslia 29-0, Gopalichuck 17-4, Kosoonda and Nyadee 29-12, Raneegunge 57.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 5-12, Bengal Telephone 290, Bengal Brass 1/4, Britannia Brass 4-12, Hume Pipe 2-12, Indian Standard Wagon 66, Kumardhubi Engineering 6-10, Peaces Slipway 2, Calcutta City Flour 50, United Flour 36, B. I. Corporation ordniary 8-7, Burma Finance 3-4 India Tanneries 1-10, Bengal Assam Steamship 205.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and twenty-three thirty-two pence.

Before Mr. B. C. Kennedy, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Sind, two *ghariwallas* named Yaru and Kukur, committed to the sessions by Mr. S. M. Talati, Additional City Magistrate of Karachi, were tried on Wednesday under section 397 of the I. P. C. for robbery. Both the accused were found guilty and were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Being a subject of Sikar State, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj started to Sitar to-day, reaching there on the 8th for 13 days to attend the death ceremony of the late Baorajaji. Therefore, all his proposed engagements are hereby cancelled. After staying a few days he will proceeded to Bombay to join the Working Committee Meeting of 18th.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

REPORT SUBMITTED.

PRESIDENT IN A MINORITY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 3.

The Fiscal Commission that was appointed last September has concluded its labours and signed its report to-day. The President and four other Indian members have signed the report subject to a minute of dissent. The members would be leaving Simla by the end of this week.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

"ENCOURAGING PROGRESS" IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 6.

The "Madras Mail" writes that the Ministry of Education is making most encouraging progress with the movement for the introduction of vocational training as a part of the general education in secondary schools before the end of the official years. Pending schemes are expected to have absorbed the budget allotment of one and a half lakh of rupees and the Minister will have to come up with a demand for supplementary grants. Mr. Porret, expert in technical educatiton, Teachers' College, Saidapet, who had been on special duty in connection with the preparation of a scheme of general vocational education, having drawn up the scheme and syllabuses fir practical training, has gone to England for training and for studying further details of the system of vocational education in vogue in Great Britain.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

GOVT. CANNOT INTERFERE IN THE MATTER.

Complaints have been made recently in the Press that students who had passed the Preliminary Scientific examination in May last with a view to entering the Grant Medical College had been refused admissions to the College on the ground that there were no vacancies and letters on the subject have been addressed to Government.

In reply these correspondents have been informed that the difficulty about admission to the Grant Medical College has been known to the students for the last two years. Formerly, Government interfered in the matter as they felt that orders regarding restriction to admissions to the Medical College might not be properly known. But now there is no excuse for students not being aware of the circumtances. Students in Arts Colleges should have appeared for the Intermediate Science (D Group) Examination in addition to the Preliminary Scientific so as to have an alternative course to resort to, if they failed to get admission to the Medical College. It must be borne in mind that an indefinite number of students connot, of course, be admitted to an institution like the Medical College where practical work is essential and numbers are essentially limited by the facilities for it. Government cannot therefore now interfere in the matter.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It grieves us much that nothing has turned out for the students who have been refused admission in the G. M. C. in the 2nd Year Class.

It was this Educational Minister, the Hon. Mr. Pranjpye, who delivered lectures in all colleges in the years 1920—21 advising students not to leave off their colleges, not to non-co-operate with Government education. He showed the defects of joining the National Colleges. In spite of the strong movement prevalent at the time, not caring for future, we did follow the advice of our Educational Minister, but see now, how we are thrown into the whirlpool of destruction. When we now asked him to help us in securing admission, he replied: "I have decided not to help you this time. Though it is in my hands, I am not going to help you at all," even though the students begged of him. At this critical moment when we went through the 1st year M. B. B. S. Examination the very Government which advised us to co-operate with it, now wishes to non-co-operate with us. It now wishes to drown the ship of our hope which has already steered some way.

When we asked the Dean for admission he asked us, either to reappear in the P. Sc. Examination, go to Europe, or be bankers or clerks, or tram-conductors. He also told us: "Put a drum on your shoulders strike it bitterly with a stick at the door of the University so that it may hear your petition."

Had we passed I. Sc. we would have easily proceeded to B. Sc., we now cannot take Physics and Chemistry in B. Sc. as we know not Physics at all Mathematically and our Professors themselves advise us not to take it as they say, "It will be very difficult for you to proceed with B. Sc." We also cannot take Mathematics and Physics. Then what are we to do? Will not the Government and the University look to our future prospects? Will they not satisfy our aptitude for medicine?

If the University wished that we should be stranded mid-way then why did it let us pass? Our passing makes our case more hopeless than that of those who have failed actually.

We humbly request the leading men of Bombay city as well as the public to come to our rescue. We are entitled to prosecute our studies in the 2nd year. We entreat them to call a public meeting for preventing our prospects to be blighted and to ask the Government to heed to our just and legal request. We have requested many a time and we again ask of the Government and the University to allow us, only a few students left unadmitted, to prosecute our medical studies further, promptly, as every day lost is harmful to us.—Yours, etc.

STRANDED STUDENTS.

Among the passengers traveling to England by the P. and O. steamer "Malwa" leaving Bombay- to-day (8th instant) are Sir Lawless Hepper and the Hon. Sir Edger Holberton.

THE CENTENARY OF SHELLEY.

THE POET OF THE FUTURE.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, the centenary of whose death is being celebrated to-day wherever men of advanced and liberal views are found, may be regarded under two aspects which are often kept apart and yet in his case are fundamentally one, I mean those of politician and poet. As man, as thinker and as creative artist Shelly is an unity, contrasting sharply with that glittering chaos called Byron, a name of magic a century ago when Shelley's was anathema but which has steadily lost power though not curiosity while Shelly has been as steadily coming into his Kingdom. It would be fascinating to institute a detailed comparison between the two men in character and afterfame, and I judge that such a study would reveal that Byron incarnated the superficial and, therefore, transient glories of the Revolution, which is generally called French from its principal phenomenon, but was in reality almost European, while Shelley manifests the more solid achievement and, still more, the flaming spirit of that same great liberating movement. Byron attacks the youth growing into manhood and then in a vertiginous and unhealthy way, while Shelley calls to the nature in us, he at once awakens thought and aspiration, both at their purest and highest.

At the end of the 18th century English Social and political life was at once degraded, stagnant and self-satisfied. Shelley's father belonged to the younger branch of an aristocratic family which claimed distant relationship with the great Earls of Northumberland—hence the poet's first name Percy—but Squire Timothy Shelley's utmost ambitions had extended to becoming a Parliamentary dummy of the Duke of Norfalk in the whig interest, a J. P. of his country of Sussex, a constant but unhearing attendant at Church and a humble pupil of Lord Chesterfield in letters though without a command of either logic or grammar. Such a man took for granted that his eldest son would succeed in like amiable pursuits and, as wild oats had to be sown, the father "would provide for as many illegitimate children as his heir chose to have, but there must be no mesalliance."

The birth of Percy Bysshe in such surroundings is one of nature's miracles: a dull cloud had begotten the lightning, lead had been refined to a star. There followed the natural series of disappointments and antagonism; the father was kindly but stupid and baffled, the son wilful and excitable, then suspicious and hostile. Finally, the last bonds were broken by the mesalliance with pretty, ill-starred Hariet Westbroke, the son being a minor only just turned nineteen but already famous—or notorious, as one will—as "atheist Shelley" who resisted fagging at Eton and was rusticated for a two-page pamphlet "on the necessity of atheism" after only five months' residence at University College, Oxford. Shelley's life needs no re-telling. It has been examined in every detail and has yielded now probably all we shall ever know. Its interest to us in these days lies entirely in the character it reveals of a man of transcendent genius and of impregnable principles to which he sacrificed everything, yet who was so rapt in dreams that in the words of the acute and experienced Trelawney, up to the end of his life he "had seen no more of the waking day than a girl at a boarding-school" and who had only just begun to know himself when death carried him away. His appearance is well known—the small round head with its shocks of sun-lit auburn curls and large dark-blue 'stag's eyes' with their fixed visionary look, the tall frame, somewhat stooping toward the end of life, the agile movements and soft tread, the high-pitched but flexible voice. Then, again, his eloquence. He is only once known to have spoken in public, and then with little effect, "in society he was shy and very elusive, but friends who knew and inspired him tell us that, marvellous as are the music and feeling and thought of his lyric verse, his conversation far excelled anything he ever wrote.

Along with this femininely beautiful and fascinating exterior Shelley possessed a steadfastness, even rigidity, of moral character which showed in early school-days and grew only stronger with the years. "I never could discern in him," writes his Oxford intimate, Thomas Jefferson Hogg, "any more than two fixed principles. The first was a strong irrepressible love of liberty, of liberty in the abstract, and somewhat after the fashion of the ancient republics, without reference to the English Constitution, respecting which he knew little and cared nothing, heeding it not at all. The second was an equally ardent love of toleration of all opinions: of toleration complete, entire, universal, unlimited; and as a corollary and deduction from which latter principle he felt an intense abhorrence of persecution of every kind, public or private."

These principles, or passions—for with Shelley a moral principle was a white flame of aspiration—had driven him to attack the custom of 'fagging' at Eton, whereby the younger boys cleaned the boots, ran errands and generally slaved for the elder; they had also, when Harriet Westbrooke complained to him of her father's tyranny in sending her back to an uncongenial school, made him urge her to withstand parental 'tyranny'; when, in consequence, she flung herself upon him for protection, he married her, though not truly in love with her; and when, finally, both fathers having cut off the runaway couple, the elder Shelley after a year relented and offered his son an income of £2,000 a year on condition that he would entail a great properperty on his male, heirs Shelley, though in poverty and without prospects, refused the money because he 'would do nothing to tie up so much command over labour, such incalculable potentialities of social good and evil, for an unborn being of whose opinions he knew nothing.'

Now, a few months after his marriage, began a brief career of political agitation. An Irish journalist had been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for plain speech about Lord Casterragh. Shelley wrote a poem, for which he received £100 for the journalist Tinnerty's benefit. Burning now to try his schemes of universal liberty and brotherhood, Shelley descended on Ireland with a manuscript "Address to the Irish People" preaching Catholic Emancipation and a Repeal of the Union Act. More interesting than the objects are the manner of achievement proposed. Absolute religious toleration was inculcated—"Do not inquire if a man be a heretic, if he be a Quaker, aJew, or a heathen, but if he be a virtuous man, if he loves liberty and truth, if he wish the happiness and peace of human kind. If a man be ever so much a believer and love not these things, he is a heartless hypocrite, a rascal, and a knave." A revolution was to be sought, but by absolutely bloodless means. The Irish people were to "be calm, mild, deliberate, patient," to "think and talk and discuss," to "be free and be happy, but first be wise and good" and, with a curiously modern ring, he proclaims to the Irish peasantry, whom he himself knew to be "thousands huddled together, one mass of animated filth"—"Be fair, open, and you will be terrible to your enemies." The "Address" was followed immediately by "Proposals for an Association" whereby a vast society of Catholic patriots was to be formed to achieve emancipation and the reform of the English Government by argument and mere harmless self-existence.

Two months of such propaganda sufficed to convince Shelley that he could do nothing more for the Irish people. He left for Wales with a new pamphlet, a "Declaration of Rights" based on two Fresch Revolutionary documents, that of the Constituent Assembly of August 1789 and one of Robespierre of April 1793.

In strong contrast with the high nobility and often sober and prophetic good sense of these pamphlets was Shellery's puerile methods of distribution, and nothing marks so clearly the late arrival of practical sense in the man. In Dublin they hired a house in Sackville Street, and armed with handfuls of pamphlets, watched the crowd passing beneath. When Shelley saw a man "who looked likely", he "threw a book to him". Once, Harriet relates, he put a copy in the hood of a woman's cloak. Similarly, at Lynmouth on the Somerset coast, Shelley would seal pamphlets in bottles and set them afloat with the hope that they would reach Ireland.

Shelley's political activities are better taken all together. In 1817, five years after the Irish experience, he published "a posal for putting Reform to the Vote throughout the Kingdom," the proposal being to canvas every man in Britain through a huge network of committees. Shelley had, however, learned so much sobriety that he thought "none but those who register their names as paying a certain small sum in *direct taxes* ought at present to send members to Parliament." Then, in his 'annus mirabilis' 1819, when "Prometheus Unbound" and "The Cenci" appeared, he wrote also a verse "Masque of Anarchy", stirred thereto by news of the Peterloo Massacre. The Masque was immediately followed by two semi-humorous poems, a "tragedy in two acts" called Swellfoot the Tyrant and a parodistic narrative "Peter Bell the Third."

In summing up Shelley's more direct political activities it must be strenuously remembered that he was only 19 at the time of the Irish experience, that he had scarcely had one sane or experienced friend in his youth and none at his side, rather the reverse, during the most active years 1811-1813, and that in 1810 and 1811, at Oxford and after, circumstances had first allowed him room for boundless metaphysical, religious and political speculation and then had forced him, through a rash marriage, either to practice or abandon it. Shelley *must* practice what he claimed to believe. He had the misfortune, which few men are exposed to, of cherishing the highest idealism in youth and being obliged to put such dreams into practical shape without a wiser friend's criticism and before sobering manhood had arrived. Even so, though the pamphlets how little more than literary curiosities, they breath such a spirit of calm counsel, moderation and sobriety, they preach a reforming doctrine with such a prophetic instinct for future developments and such a steady adherence to bloodless progress and non-violence, that, while they manifest in Shelley—far more than his poetry does—the beautiful but ineffectual angel "of Mathew Arnold, yet as an effluence of a higher, ethereal spirit in one of the lowest epochs of English history, they at once refresh the thirsty student of the early 19th century and set a mark well ahead of either political Government or agitation in the early 20th.

We said at the beginning that in Shelley politician and poet were one. Perhaps inordinate room has been allowed to a discussion of his political work. It is as a poet that he will be remembered, and he is, far more than any other in English or even world literature, the poet of the future. The volume and variety of his work is astonishing. By the age of 30 he had attempted every form of literature—epic, drama, both realistic and visionary masque, elegy, ode, criticism both philosophic and literary—save history, in which he was admittedly deficient. He had absorbed in early youth the Greek and Latin literatures with their spirit. Early manhood brought him a fine command of Italian, German, Spanish. His translations from these literatures are often among the best in English, and his letters to private friends and notes to his own works complete a personality that may well claim rank with Goethe as the greatest birth of the last century.

It is as lyrist that he has achieved most fame. Early in life, in "Julian and Maddala" he had written—

"Most wretched men
Are cradled into poetry by wrong:
They learn in suffering what they
teach in song"—

and the burthen of his whole poetic work is spiritual dissatisfaction, the unending search for ideal Beauty on an earth crowded with woes and wrong, "the harsh and grating strife of tyrants and of foes", as he had sung in "Laon and Cythna." The marvellous music, the undying passion, the ethereal dream-world of his lyric achievement has been the constant theme of writers whom we do not propose here to attempt to rival in eloquence. One passage only, from another English poet and essayist whose mystic personality could so well comprehend Shelley, though the moral and religious fervour of the two men had such different objects, the one Catholic, the other iconoclastic and revolutionary, I mean Francis Thompson, must be repeated for its own superb beauty as well as for its perfect appreciation of our poet's world:—

"He is still at play, save only that his play is such as manhood stops to watch, and his playthings are those which the gods give their children. The universe is his box of toys. He dabbles his fingers in the day-fall. He is gold-dusty with tumbling amidst the stars. He makes bright mischief with the moon. The meteors nuzzle their noses in his hand. He teases into growling the kennelled thunder, and laughs at the shaking of its fiery chain. He dances in and out of the gates of heaven: its floor is littered with his broken fancies. He runs wild over the fields of ether. He chases the rolling world. He gets between the feet of the horses of the sun. He stands in the lap of patient nature, and twines her loosened tresses after a hundred wilful fashions, to see how she will look nicest in his song."

Thompson has here emphasized exclusively the child-like, the elf-like in Shelley. A glance at the thought behind perhaps his greatest poetic achievement, "Prometheus Unbound," will serve, it may be, to balance this over-estimation.

Prometheus, the spirit of humanity, lies chained on the Caucasus. He has endowed Jupiter, the god of heaven, with his own powers, and Jupiter recompenses him with chains and torture and with the oppression of Prometheus' beloved mankind. In interpretation, the spirit of man forms the god of his religion in his own image and his mind is enslaved so long as this god continue to exist. Prometheus protests against Jupiter, even curses him, then revokes the curse, which, however, in due time takes effect. Eternity, Demogorgon, dismisses Jupiter to eternal nothingness. Prometheus is freed and reunited with his consort Asia, that is nature, and mankind passes into a career of eternal pre-development, while moon and earth sing a mystic unfathomable song in choric union.

There we have perhaps the fullest and most elevated expression of Shelley's philosophy of mankind and his hopes for the world. It is the sublimation of his practical politics, the vision which his daily social life was for ever striving to realise. The sufferings, the confusions which ensued from this impossible search are reflected in those "sweetest songs" of his that "tell of saddest thought."

His life is one long failure of achievement in his own eyes. To what he might have attained, had longer life been permitted him, has been a subject of lively but fruitless speculation.

More and more in these days does it become apparent that, while Byron, Keats, Tennyson, perhaps even Browning have shown us most of all they saw and knew, Shelley alone is only just beginning to be understood, and, in these days, whenever there are movements of peaceful liberation and toleration, he is an acknowledged illuminator of men's minds and inspirer of their hearts. Others may have their day; his is the future.

EDWARD A. PARKER.

THE POET OF REVOLT.

(1792-1822.)

Shelley, the poets' poet, Shelley the idealist, Shelley the poet of revolt, was born on the 4th of August 1792 at Fieldplace, Sussex. There are few indeed among the poets of England who had so short and so chequered a career and yet who within that brief span achieved so much that will endure as long as men and women have the faculty of loving and admiring the beautiful and the ideal.

Shelley at a very early age displayed certain qualities that were innate in his nature and which had a far-reaching influence on his life and work. He was extremely susceptible to exteral and internal impulses of feeling. He had a fancy that was erratic and he was resolutely determined to repudiate external authority and the despotism of custom.

As a boy at school, Shelley was shy, sensitive and mopish. He had his own notions of justice, independence and mental freedom. He wa sby nature gentle kindly and retiring and when provoked dangerously violent. He resisted the hateful system of fagging, did very little of the school routine work and was known as "Mad Shelley" and "Shelley the Atheist."

Shelley entered the University College, Oxford, in 1810. He was at this time in all his tastes an enthusiast. The bent of his mind was towards chemical experiment, poetry, philosophy and classical study. In regard to religion, he was a thorough sceptic and a decided anti-Christian. The result of all this was that after five months of happy and uneventful academic life Shelley was expelled from the University. It was at Oxford that Shelley found a kindred spirit in Thomas Jefferson Hogg and the two youths thought they would shake Oxford to its intellectual bases and bring about in the civilized world the millenium of free thought when they composed a pamphlet entitled *The Necessity of Atheism*. This was sent round to various church dignitories as a challenge to discussion. It amounted to saying "that neither reason nor testimony is adequate to establish the evidence of a deity, and that nothing short of personal, individual self-revelation of the deity would be sufficient."

In 1811 the youth of nineteen was induced to mary Harriet Westbrook, a school girl of sixteen who threw herself upon his protection. Shelley was by this time in open revolt both against dogmatic Christianity and the conventions of the Christian religion, especially those which enforced and regulated marriage. "He held that marriage ought to be simply a voluntary relation between a man and a woman to be assumed at joint option and terminated at the after-option of either party." This unlucky alliance was the source of all the serious trouble which could possibly have affected the life of a man not miserable enough by nature to be made miserable by reviling or neglect. What followed is well-known to the world. Harriet cared nothing for atheistical principles. Shelley found an enthusiastic admirrer, a kindred soul, an enfranchised thinker in the person of Mary Wollstonecroft Godwin. From the time of this union Shelley's life was spent abroad.

In 1815 Shelley produced the first poem which immediately bore the signature of genius—*Alastor or the Spirit of Solitude*. Excepting *Alastor* the poetry of Shelley written in the earlier period of his life is of secondary importance. It is in the *Cenci* and Prometheus Unbound of 1819 that we find Shelley at his highest. In no longer poem later, save in that supreme English threnody *Adonias* (1821) did he excel or approach in poetic beauty and strength the sombre tragedy of Beatrice Cenci or the lyrical drama of the triumph of Prometheus. *The Witch of Atlas* has a moonlit loveliness, and the lyrical drama *Hellas* has the movement of a noble excellence; but they are minor productions. It is in the shorter poems such as the radiant and superb *Epipsychidion* or again the *Triumph of Life* or the *Hymn to Intellectual Beauty*, in briefer lyrical poems such as the *Ode to the West Wind*, *The Cloud*, *Stanzas written in Dejection*, that we must look for a like poetic energy, a like convincing magic. Supreme in lyrical verse, unapproached save by Coleridge in one or two poems, Shelley ranks high also among the great masters of blank verse, that noblest medium of poetic genius. His work is filled with flame—a wild and wandering fire at times—but oftener with the fires of prophecy, of noblest aspiration, of lofty ideals, and an unconquerable faith in the spiritual destiny of the race.

Shelley is no longer regarded as the anarchist of literature, the beautiful outcaste, the prophet of Atheism and Communism. There is much that is crude in Shelley's thought and the expression of that thought, in his earlier work; and, naturally, for it was the work of a youth whom life had not disciplined, and whose circumstances were altogether exceptionally unique. But he is not to be judged by his juvenilia. In the mature years of his brief life Shelley was the poet of revolt, but it was a reasoned and controlled and directed revolt of the intellect and the spirit against the evil forces of the world and the gross dominion of materialism, not the hysteric outcry of youth against beliefs and conventions and complex conditions at best but vaguely apprehended. He was to quote his own lines in that etherial lyrical gem, *The Skylark*

Like a poet hidden
In the light of thought,
Singing hymns unbidden,
Till the world is wrought
To sympathy with hopes and fears it heeded not.

It cannot be denied both by the admirers of Shelley and his censors that his actions were in some considerable degree abnormal, dangerous to the settled basis of society, and marked by headstrong and undutiful presumption. But it is remarkable that even among the censors of his conduct, many persons are none the less impressed by the beauty of his character. We find enthusiasm, fervour, courage, an unbounded readiness to act upon what he considered right principle, however inconvenient or disactrous the consequences to himself, sweetness and indulgence towards others, extreme generosity, and the principles of love for mankind in superabundance. He respected the truth such as he conceived it to be, in spiritual or speculative matters, and respected no construction of the truth which came to him recommended by human authority. No man had more hatred and contempt of custom and prescription; no one had a more authentic and vivid sense of universal charity.

Shelley was the supreme poet of the New Era which beginning with the French Revolution remains continuous into our own day. He excels all his competitors in ideality, he excels them in music, and he excels them in importance. Shelley is emphatically the poet of the future. In his own day an alien in the world of mind and invention, and in our day but partially a denizen of it, he appears destined to become, in the long vista of years an informing presence in the innermost shrine of human thought. Shelley was the prophet of a new era in which revolution was to assume the milder guise of reform. Shelley had the temper of an innovator and a martyr; and in an intellect wondrously poetical he united speculative keenness and humanitarian zeal in a degree for which we might vainly seek his precursor. We have already named ideality as one of his leading excellences. This Shelleian quality combines as its constituents, sublimity, beauty, and the abstract passion for good. It is this great quality that forms the chief and most admirable factor of Shelley's poetry. In his lyrics the rapture, the music and the emotions are in exquisite balance and the work has often as much of delicate simplicity as of fragile and flower-like perfection.

Of him can be said more truly than what he himself said of Keats:—

Peace, peace! he is not dead, he doth not sleep—
He hath awakened from the dream of life—
'Tis we, who, lost in stormy visions, keep
With phantoms an unprofitable strife,
And in mad trance strike with our spirit's knife
Invulnerable nothings.—We decay
Like corpses in a charnel: fear and grief
Convulse us and consume us day by day,
And cold hopes swarm like worms within our living clay.
He has outsoared the shadow of our night;
Envy and calumny, and hate and pain,
And that unrest which men miscall delight,
Can touch him not and torture not again;
From the contagion of the world's slow stain
He is secure, and now can never mourn
A heart grown cold, a head grown grey in vain;
Nor, when the spirit's self has ceased to burn,
With sparkless ashes load an unlamented urn.

A POET OF HUMANITY.

". . . . . The trumpet of a phophecy . . .
If winter comes, can spring be far behind?.

One of the students of Shelley concludes his biography of the poet with a gesture of defiance. The avarice of time might achieve almost everything, but not everything. It cannot, he says, take Shelley's name and music from us. The student was speaking for humanity, on behalf of posterity. Even as "Adonais," of whom he wrote in deathless strains, Shelley veritably "wages or sleeps with the enduring dead." That is so because Shelley, he explains, was not for this set of readers nor for that, but "for all who love what is loftiest and best in poetry, Shelley must always seem one of the highest-enthroned among the kings of songs." The student's gesture of defiance was not merely responsive appreciation of the intrinsic worth of the poet's sings. It kas also the recognition of the power, still vaguely realised, of the lofty impulses which, while revealing his divinity, enables man not only to tear down the mortal wrappings and encumbrances but to conquer the limitations of time and space of custom caste and creeds, of parochial environment and traditions. Time custom and parochial prejudices have all now yielded, to those divine impulses. And in the centenary which we celebrate to-day of the poet, who was also a prophet, their homage is obviously joined with ours. Our contribution is their conquest. It is Shelley's triumph.

Shelley was not merely a poet. He was a seer as well. He did not only write poetry. He lived it. He was not a passive non-conformist. He was vitally active, always. He was always sensitive and responsive. He was indeed the "The Sensitive Plant." His was no negative philosophy. He reacted to every incident and environment to every contact with realities, to every experience. His conduct, everyone of his activities, was an affirmation of life. His actions were translations rare and simple and spontaneous of his principles and convictions. He was intolerant of empty rhetoric, sentiment, or sophistry. He was not fond of the elegant trappings of "refined Society." He went straight at the object he attacked, without any apologies or disguise. And, his principles and convictions were the outcome of ideal rarely perceived even by the few gifted with the clearest intelligence. For, Shelley not merely dreamed dreams. He saw visions. His greatest vision was no doubt, the one so magnificently described in "Prometheous Unbound"—"the ideal poem of perpetual and triumphant procession—the Atlantis of Man Emancipated." That was his vision, no less. That was his passion, his madness. He never stooped down from the height of his ethical aspiration. If his poems are a perpetual and triumphant reiteration of the divine vision his life was no less a triumphant affirmation of his aspirations. His poems have already placed him on the eminence attained by the few among the few gifted artists of all times and climes. They have been enjoyed, admired and studied. They will continue to be so. They have electrified and inspired kindred souls. They will continue to do so till the end of time. But the poems need not, as they usually do, close our eyes to the poetry of his life or to the majesty of his struggles which began with his school days and ended only with his life. He cared to learn nothing that "my tyrannic knew or taught". His vision had given him the independence and the "wrought adamant armour" for his soul that he might walk forth "to war among mankind". The battle continued from the moment his "spirit's sleep" was burst by the passing of those clouds which "wrap this world from youth." Every action of his bears the traces of the onward struggle. It is no wonder that he should be "excommunicated" by the Fathers of the Church, deprived of his civil rights by the fiat of a grim Lord Chancellor, discarded by every member of his family, and denounced by the rival sages of our literature as the founder of a Satanic school." That is the reward of all those who dare to listen to the divine voice. That is the martyrdom of all those who refuse to play with the divine impulses, the aspirations of freedom, and the passion for the annihilation of tyranny and brutal authority, as intellectual passime. To them their vision, their impulses, their passion, are more than life. And, Life itself and every idea and expression, every custom and institution must submit to the test, the test of their vision. They must reach the height of their ethical aspiration or—perish. Shelley had the gift of poetry. He had also the rarer gift of the courage to live poetry, to defy conventions and traditions and hoary institutions. If he dreamt of "intellectual beauty", if he dreamt of ideal beauty and ideal loved he also saw the beauty and the necessity of Emancipated Mankind. He was the poet of humanity. In every land where mankind realises its divine heritage, the right of freedom, of an unfettered existence he will be honoured and acknowledged as a prophet. Shelley it may be mentioned was not buried according to the usual custom of his countrymen. His body, according to his own wish, was cremated. One incident during the funeral rite has an unusual significance. It is described thus. "The corpse had become of a dark indigo colour, and at last fell open, laying bear the heart—which on a sudden impulse Trelawny snatched forth, burning his hand severely as he did so." It was the impulse of repentant humanity. The awakening and the repentance was too late. It could not win back the heart it had so callously thrust into the flames. It has frequently happened. History records many incidents of similar remorse. It also records the inevitable burning. They are a warning. The extent to which humanity has benefitted by such warnings is the measure of its civilization, of the progress towards the realisation of the divine in man. How many prophets have we honoured or even acknowledged? How many have we neglected, calumniated, cast into flames? If Shelley's life awakens humanity if it makes it realise its high destiny and makes the remorse unnecessary, the "thirst" for which he pined during his lifetime will be quenched. The "harsh and grating strife of tyrants" will be well-nigh over. The world's age no doubt appears to "begin anew." And, if may be as he prophecied, spring can not be far behind."

G.

THE APOSTLE OF LIBERTY.

Perhaps the most fascinating trait in the character of English poets was their passionate love for liberty. Wordsworth fought for the oppressed masses of France, invoked liberty not to desert Venice, "the Mistress of the Seas" and espoused the cause of the oppressed negro warrior, Toussant in some of the noblest lines of English verse. Lord Byron, indignant at the wrongs of the Greeks, left his active shores, went and fought in defence of the oppressed. But England has not produced a nobler

(Continued on next page)

THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

THE CENTENARY OF WHOSE DEATH WILL BE OBSERVED TO-DAY.

BOMBAY MARKET.

to 25th June, 1922, which was out on the 3rd instant was 71.2 per cent. as compared with 69.2 last year and 70.7 the year before. This indicates a crop of about 11,250,000 bales which, we think, is totally insufficient for the requirements. We advise our friends to make purchases at present level and on any break as we hope to see still higher prices in the long run. Our local market has not followed the New York advance proportionately. We would rather advise to buy Oomra September at present level or on a moderate break, which we think would prove advantageous in the long run.

Our market for ready cotton maintained a steady tone during the week and about 30,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

The following were the changes in the Home Markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
Liverpool July	12.67	13.28 plus 61
Liverpool October	12.34	12.86 plus 52
Liverpool January	12.01	12.47 plus 46
New York July	21.62	22.90 plus 128
New York October	21.57	22.90 plus 133
New York January	21.20	22.31 plus 111

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

July, 7.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 26-13.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26-13.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26-14-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 93-15.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 93-13.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 94.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 11/16.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 23/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 29/32.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 3/4.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 25/32.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 347.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 367.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 357.
On Paris Bank's selling T T Rs. 164.
On Paris Bank's buying 6 D/st D P Rs. 159.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 202.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 178½.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 346.
London Gold ready sh. 92-5.
London Silver ready d. 35-14.
London Silver forward d. 35-14.
Tone of silver Uncertain but steady, India bought, China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.45 1/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 54.90.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.30.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 58.80.
Italian Exxchange Frcs. 94.70.
German Exchange Mrks. 2050.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58.
3 per cent War Loan Rs. 86.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 100.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.

FINANCE.

The movement towards easier money has continued and the rate of call money has fallen from 3½ per cent to 3 per cent. This movement, which is of a seasonal nature, has been accentuated this year owing to disturbed conditions. The Imperial Bank has now reduced its rate to 4 per cent so low a rate is in the nature of a record, as the rate has not fallen below 5 per cent during recent years. The reduction has followed the lowering of the Bank of England rate from 5 per cent to 3½ per cent. The balance of money in the Indian market, coupled with the absence of demand for money in England has led to the lowering of the Bank-rate here, which leaves the surplus money to be attracted by the Government loans. The New India loan has been well received by the public. Gilt-edged securities form the main or even only attraction in the market.

Exchange was steady with a tendency to firmnes sand with considerable business passing both here and in Calcutta. Yen Bills were prominent in this market, while the demand for bullion imports was limited. The undertone of the market may be regarded as healthy. The American exchange on Lodnon has improved to dollars 4.45½ to the pound.

The Gold market ruled easy, with demand from up-country declining as a result of the close of the marriage season. The stock is large at seven lakhs tolas, and very heavy arrivals are expected both from London and New York in time for the July settlement.

Silver opened firm on China buying, but the market grew easier during the later part of the week and closed dull at about Rs. 94 The off-take averaged about 60 bars a day (foreign bars.) The stock is estimated at about 3,200 bars.

The Shangahi/London rate was 3/6 per tael. Hongkong London 217/14 per dollar and Japan London 2/1 11/16 per yen.

SHARES.

The week opened well with the tone of the market firm and with a large quantity of business passing in mill shares. There was the usual interest shown in Kohinoors, Nagpurs, Davids, Currimbhoys and Simplex, all of which were dealt with in big blocks. The bull coteries have shown considerable tact and skill in their manipulation of the market. At times it appeared that they were nearing the end of their resources; but at every fall they still endeavour to support the market. We should not like to express any opinion as to whether their holdings have decreased or increased, but we hold that the syndicates favoured by a good monsoon and firmer cotton, should be able to unload if they judiciously decide to do so. The bears are justifiably nervous and hence their committments are decidedly smaller; we regard it strongly advisable for them still to refrain from plunging into large business.

The managing committee of the Stock Exchange have accepted the resignations of all those members who tendered the same and there will be new appointments to fill the vacancies. There is a general belief in the market that we shall see a completely new board composed of members who sympathise with the bulls or the bull syndicates. An extra-ordinary general meeting of the members will be held on the 14th instant, unless, as occured on a previous occasion, the committee chooses to change the date. We may expect to witness at this meeting a great tussle between the majority of the members and the present managing committee. We trust that the members will endeavour to attend in sufficient numbers to make their presence felt and will insist on such changes as are calculated to put a term to the present chaotic conditions into which the market has been led by speculators, who have disregarded every other consideration in their pursuit of their own interests. We sincerely hope that a measure of Reason will be allowed to penetrate where Self-interest alone has appeared as yet exclusively to rule.

In the miscellaneous section, Tata Steel deferreds declined to Rs. 200 on bulls unloading and as a result of unfavourable rumours about the coming dividends. Bank shares were steady; Trams were steady round Rs. 126/4.

Market closed steady due to speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1415, India 122, Central 37, Tata Bank 17/4 and Eastern 85.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2780, Apollo 88/12 x d., Birla Mills 90, Bombay Cotton 1260, By-Dyeing 1550, Bradbury 1080 x.d., Century 910, Cent-India 5080, Colaba Land 2440, Coorla 265 x.d., Crescent 627/8, Currimbhoy 1835, David 1832/8, Edw. Sassoon 560, Elphinston 160, Fazulbhoy 1390 x.d., Gokak 241/4, Ind. Bleaching 222/8, Ind. Malwa 727/8, Jamshed Mfg. 490, Kastoorchand 1065, Khatao 615, Kohinoor 3365, Madhavrao Scd. 260, Madhowji 515 x.d., M. Petit 4800, Morarji 6950, New Great 225, New City 725, Pabani 885 x.d., Pearles 1285, Phoenix 955, Planet 290, Shapurji 365, Simplex 232/8, Standard 2600, Swan 1220 Swadeshi 5170, Tata Mill 1175 x.d., and Vishnu Cotton 2515.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 530, B. Burma 56/8, B. Burma N. I. 165 pr., Bt. Burma pet 9/4 x.d. B. Tramway 126/4, B. Flour 1590 B. Steam 240, Bundi Cement 40/8, Ind. Cement 290, Katni Ord 285, Katni Defd 1400, New India Insur 21/4, Shivrajpur 33/8, Tata Iron Ord 57/8, Tata Iron Defd 200, Tata Iron N. Ord 56, Tata Iron N. Defd 170, Tata Hydro 885, Tata Oil 58/12 and Svindia Steam 8/4.

FISCAL COMMISSION REPORT.

MINUTE OF DISSEUT BY INDIAN MEMBERS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 7.

It is understood that Sir Ibrahim Rahimatulla, President of the Fiscal Commission and Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, Mr. Narottam Morarjee, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. G. D. Birla, members, have signed the Commission's report subject to a minute of dissent.

BOGUS COMPANY PROMOTER ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 7.

Police have arrested Rahomed Hashim, alias R. H. Cox, in connection with an alleged bogus company styled London Pottery Works Ltd., registered in the latter half of 1920 which has issued over one laks 1,30,000 worth of shares. It is alleged that Hashim and members of his family have been drawing large salaries from the company which purported to have a laboratery in Rangoon and works at Syriam.

The Bombay Chronicle Press
IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES
PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY

SHARE REPORTS,

BANKS.

Name,	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs
Allahabad Bank ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance ..	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	280
Baroda ..	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial ..	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1415
„ Contributary ..	125		„		370
India ..	50	100	Jan-July	15%	121
Central ..	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	37
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	„ as.	10	17/4
Chartered Bank ..	£5	£5	Apr-Oct.	„	£ 80
Eastern ..	£5	£10	„	„	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$125	$125	„	48%	£ 119
Mercantile Bank of India A	£ 12	1/2	„ „	15%	£22 1/2
Bank of Morvi ..	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka ..	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	119
Ahmedabad Pratnij ..	500	500	„	912%	605
Amritsar Patty	100	100	„	9%	110
Central Provinces	100	100	„	6%	89 x d
Chaparmukh Silghat ..	100	100	„	2%	55
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	62
Khulna .. Bagirhat.	100	100	„	4%	108
Larkhana ..	100	100	„	4%	62
Mandhra Bhon ..	90	100	Feb-Aug.	„	60
Pachora Jamner ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	„	52
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	80
Sialkote Narowal ..	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	73
Sindh Light .	140	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley .	500	500	Mar-Sept.	„	588
Upper Sindh Light ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	64

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland ..	10	10	July	1-13-4	40 8
Bamankua ..	5	..	..	..	4
Central mining ..	10	..	..	..6%	32 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250	..	17 1/2%	290
Katni Cement ord. ..	100	100	„	12	286
„ Defd ..	40	40	„	46	1 00
Shivrajpur ..	10	10	„	4-9-4	33/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	275
Alliance cotton ..	100	100	„	..	305 n.
Appollo ..	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	88/12 xd
Birla mills ..	100	100	Apl-Sept	8	90
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1261
By. Dyeing..	250	250	Mar-apr	96	1630
Bradbury ..	250	250	June-Nov.	100	1080 xd
Bombay Industrial	100	100	„	18	75
Century ..	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	910
Cent. India .	500	500	May-Nov.	225	5 80
Colaba Land	700	700	March	130	2440
Coorla ..	100	100	June-Dec.	33	265 xd
Crescent ..	100	100	July-Dec.	50	627/8
Currimbhoy	250	250	„	110	1835
David ..	250	250	Apr-Sep.	105	1832/8
Dawn ..	250	250	Mar-Aps.	200	1359
E. D. Sassoon United ..	7 1/2	10	Sep.	as.8	4
Edward Sassoon, ..	200	200	Mar-Aug.	50	560
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	160
Fasulbhoy ..	250	250	„	130	139 xd
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	290	2100
Globe ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	207/8
Gokak ..	100	100	„	30	241 4
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	222 8
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	52	727/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	65	490
Kastoorchand	500	500	Julp-Dec.	50	1065
Khatao ..	100	100	Apr-Nov.	60	615
Kilachand mill's ..	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	18
Kohinoor ..	500	500	Mar-Aug.	235	3365
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr. Oct.	500	5700
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	100	„	28	260
Madhowji ..	100	00	July-Dec.	30	515 xd
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	830
Maneckji Petit ..	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	340
Morarji ..	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	6910
New Great ..	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	925
New City ..	100	100	„	60	725
Paban ..	250	250	„	99	885 xd
Pearls ..	250	250	July-Dec.	90	1283
Phoenix ..	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	955
Premier ..	100	100	May	„	170
Planet ..	100	100	Dec-Aug.	20	290
Presidency Mills ..	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	283
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	100	Apr-Aug.	15	572/7
Shapurji ..	102	101	Aug-Sept	25	365
Sholapur ..	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	700	20,000
Simplex ..	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	232/8
Standard ..	500	500	Apr-Sept.	220	2000
Swan ..	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	162	1220
Swadeshi ..	500	500	Apl-Oct.	300	5170
Tata Mill ..	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1175 xd.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Ap -Oct.	200	2515

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	„	1000	170
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	„	49	840
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	„	„	126/4
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	885

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock ..	102	123	„	152	530
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	„	25	567 8
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	„	10	165 pr
By. Flour ..	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1500
Bt. Burma Pet ..			„Mar-Oct.	as 6.	9/4 xd
By. Steam ..	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/5		240
Kemp & Co. .	200		July.	20	140
Marcks ..	100		„	12	99
New India Insur. ..	25	250	„	„	21/4
Oriental Govt. Life ..	50	200	April	10%	350
Phillips ..	40		July	10%	48
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.	52	660
Scindia Steam	30	30	„	„	8/4
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	11	57/8
Defd ..	20	20	Sept.	61/8	200
N. Ord. ..	75	75	„	„	80
N. Ded ..	400	400	„	„	170
Tata Oil. ..	100	100	..	„	88 12
Thacker Co.	32	32	June	„	130

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THE CENTENARY OF SHELLEY

(Continued from previus page.)

son, a worthier Knight, a spirit more chivalrous than Percy Bysshe Shelley.

Shelley adored liberty as a goddess. At her feet he sat a humble votary; he who was the waker of all idols. He asserted the birthright of man to think for himself, the right of the human spirit to work out its own destiny unfettered by the hand of man. He was a spirit of the heavens, an "Ethereal Minstrel" a "pilgrim of the Sky" who came into the world like the "West Wind" to sweep off the dust of centuries, all the traditions, the dogmas, the shams, superstitions, hypocrisies and tyrannies,—this rubbish heep that had gathered round and dimmed the fair reason of man. He was an Arch-enemy of falsehood and tyranny in any form, an Iconoclast who cut at the root of all that interfered with the exercise of individual liberty. Shelley's was a Catholic love for liberty—liberty for all mankind, all races, all creeds. He asserted the worth and dignity of man as man.

Shelley practised what he preached. Wa there oppression of the weak by the strong anywhere?—That surely was his place. the sphere of his activity. Whether it was a Harriet Westbrook, ill-treated by her parents, whom he must marry and protect, or the Irish people to be inspired to fight for their liberties, or his own individual right to believe in "The necessity of Atheism", the passion was the same. It was the same goddess worshipped in different forms. Well might we call Shelley the Apostle of Liberty in the world.

M. M. G.

RICE THEFT CASE.

DETAILS OF BRIBES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 7.

Witness in the Rice Thefts Conspiracy case gave details of payments of Rs. 5,900 monthly to the Police and the Port Trust staff, sums varying from Rs. 1,000 for Deputy Superintendents to Rs. 7 or 8 for ordinary constables and said the recipients numbering 60, included orderlies of the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has ordered release of Akali leaders of Dhuri who were imprisoned.

SURPLUS ARMY OFFICERS.

QUESTION OF THEIR RETENTION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The following communique is issues:—

The attention of Government has been drawn to certain statements which have appeared in the press to the effect that the number of the junior officers of the Indian Army who desire to be realeased under the scheme for the disposal of surplus officers is so large that Government may be compelled to exercise the power of retaining compulsorily in the service officers who wish to retire. These statements are not in accordance with facts. The number of officers from whom selection has to be made under the "surplus" scheme is approximately 3,200. Forms declaring the wishes of the officers have been received so far from 1,957 officers of whom 1,295 wish to remain in the service and the redar-662 wish to retire. The results are regarded by the military authorities as satisfactory inasmuch as it is now practically certain that it will be possible to retain without compulsion a sufficient number of officers of a high standard of efficiency. In fact a number of efficient officers whose retention in service would in other circumstances have affected the interests of the Indian Army as a whole will have to be compulsorily retained.

THE MONSOON.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 7.

Depression in the north of the Bay has developed into a storm of moderate intensity which will probably move northwestwards. The Bombay monsoon has extended in the central parts of the country but has weakened on the west coast. Disturbance in the extreme north is passing away. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, west Central Provinces, Konkan, north Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Kashmir, Central India east, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Coorg and north Madras coast. A few falls also occured in Assam, Bengal, west United Provinces, Punjab, Gujarat, Malabar.

Principal amounts are:—Mergui one inch, Tavoy one and a half, Moulmein, Bhamo two, Lashio, Myitkyina one, Sibsagar, Chittagong two, False Point one Sambalpur two, Daltanganj, Darbhanga, Meerut one and a half, Rawalpindi three quarters, Indore one, Sutna one and a half, Panchmarhi, Khandwa, Mermagoa and Ratnagiri and Belgaum one.

Forecast:—Extension in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and north Madras coast.

BENGAL POLITICAL PRISONERS.

ALL "IN GOOD HEALTH."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council replying to a question put by Dr. A. Suhrawardy regarding the statement made by Mr. C. R. Das questioning the legality of his case. The Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim said that Government had fully investigated all statements made by Mr. C. R. Das and had decided to take no action in the matter. They are not prepared to give any further information on the subject.

The following supplementary questions were then asked:—

Dr. Suhrawardy:—"Am I not entitled to pleased to give reasons for Government's refusal to give any further information on the subject?" Sir Abdur Rahim did not reply.

Dr. Suhrawardy:—"Am I not entitled have a reply? So it is refusal of the Goverment to give any further information in the interest of the public or for the benefit of the Star Chamber." The question was disallowed.

POLITICAL PRISONER'S HEALTH.

Replying to another question regarding the health of prominent political prisoners, the Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim said that Mr. C. R. Das had very much improved in health recently and was now in a good state of health. His weight on admission was 177 pounds and present weight on 22nd June was 177½ pounds. The low fever from which Mr. C. R. Das suffered in March and April had now disappeared. Occasionally, only at long intervals, there is an evening rise up to 99 degrees.

Two weeks ago Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad had a slight attack of indigestion and diarrhoea, now cured. He is under his own medical man's treatment but is receiving diet from the jail hospital. His general state of health is good.

Babu Shyamsunder Chakravarti is suffering from slight dyspepsia. He is under hospital treatment and receiving hospital diet. His weight is the same as on admission. His general state of health is good.

Mr. B. N. Sasmal's general health is good according to the Medical Officer's opinion and his own statements. He has suffered some loss of weight. This is attributed to a deviation from his standard of living to which Mr. Sasmal was accustomed when at liberty. There is no illness to account for it and for a man of Mr. Sasmal's physique it is not considered a serious loss. Mr. Sasmal was offered extras and milk from hospital but he refused to take them.

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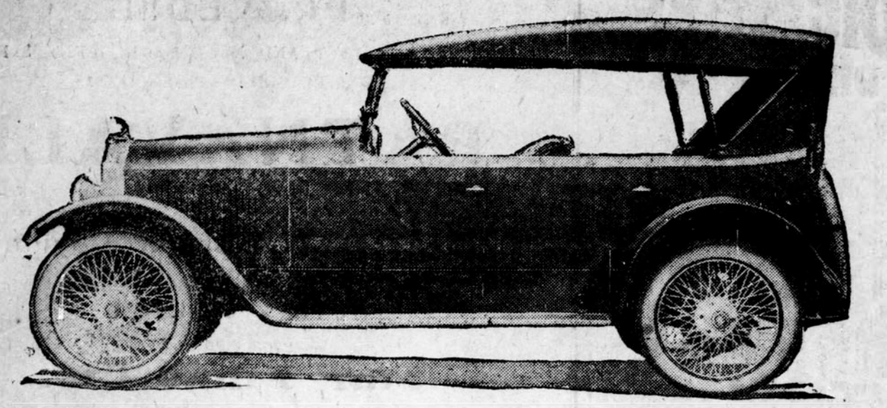

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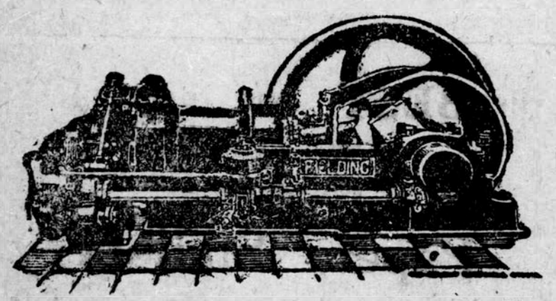

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CASE AGAINST N. C. O.'S.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT DECISION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

At the Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Walsh and Mr. Justice Ryves disposed of the appeal preferred by Government against the judgment of the Sessions Judge Mainpuri, setting aside the conviction by the Magistrate of one Shiv Narain under section 353 I. P. C. and upholding the conviction under sections 342 with 117 I. P. C. and reducing the sentence. Prosecution story was that in January last a proclamation was issued that a public meeting would be held at Chhat Bazaza in Etawah town and a lecture would be delivered by one Lachminarain as in the previous meetings. Volunteers were enrolled and lectures delivered instigating the public to enlist as volunteers which had been declared unlawful. The City Kotwal deputed a few of his subordinates to attend the meeting and watch its proceedings and also to take down notes of speeches. As the police appeared at Bazaza a little before the time appointed, the conveners postponed and announced that the meeting would be held in the National School. Public who had collected moved to the school to which the police also went but the accused (1) Lachmi Narain Bajapai (2) Jugal Kishore Tandon (3) Sheo Ram (4) Sheo Narain (5) Ram Asre and other volunteers blocked the gate of the school and stopped the police officers from going in and pushed them back when they tried to go in. The Kotwal hearing of this, went to th Subdivisional Magistrate, informed him of what had taken place) and returned with him to the school but the accused did not let him go in too. They continued blocking the door and pushing back the police officers and men. At last the Subdivisional Magistrate ordered the police to rush in and the latter entered the place with great difficulty moving off people with their hands. As soon as police officers entered the building the accused adjourned the meeting and ordered the public collected there to stop and prevent police officers from going out by lying down on the ground and leaving no room for them to walk out. Thus confined, the police officers could only come out with great difficulty after an hour and a half. When they were coming out they were pelted with stones and one constables was hit on the chest and another received an injury on the leg. Accused refused to plead or make statements. As non-co-operators they did not want to help the court but one of the accused, Lachmi Narain, added "I want to tell the public clearly that I held this meeting according to Congress rules as I had held meetings before this to break the Criminal Law Amendment Act. I charged fee for tickets according to Congress rules. On our behalf no violence was used and this is my creed."

Another accused Ram Asre said:—I am an enemy of Government and want to subvert it. Therefore I do not want to make any statement at all before this Government. We non-cooperators, have declared this Government as unjust.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused under sections 353 I. P. C. and sections 342 and 117 and sentenced each of the accused under section 353 I. P. C. to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 100 in default three months rigorous imprisonment and underr section 342 and 117 I. P. C. one year's rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently. Four accused appealed. Of these all except Sheo Narain apologised to the local Government who accepted the apology and released them. The Sessions Judge held that they were not guilty under section 353 I. P. C. Setting aside the conviction under the section he upheld the conviction under sections 432 and 177 I. P. C. but reduced the sentence to one of imprisonment already undergone and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default three months rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships held that the second charge and conviction were unnecessary and unwarranted and set them aside but set aside the acquittal under section 353 I. P. C. and restored the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment etc., passed by the Magistrate.

THE "SERVANT" CONVICTIONS.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON KABIRAJ PAYING FINES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

A Kabiraj of Calcutta to-day paid fines inflicted upon the Editor and the Printer of the "Servant" in the defamation case brought against them by Mr. Kidd, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and they were released this evening. They intend to move the High Court on Monday asking that the conviction and sentence should be set aside.

A message from Santiniketan dated July 5 says:—

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore fund for the Russian Intellectuals now amounts to Rs. 3,333 including Rs. 300 from the Viceroy, and donetations from Governors of the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bombay, Madras, and the Central Provinces.—(A.P.)

The Committee appointed to examine Indian Arms Rules 1920 will commence its sittings on the 18th July at Simla.—(A.P.)

A Simla message dated 6th instant says:—

A Special Army Oorder announces the disbandment of the 3rd and 4th Battalions, the Royal Fusiliers, the 4th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, the 4th Battalion the Middlesex Regiment, and 3rd and 4th Battalions the Rifle Brigade.

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(3)

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

PATHAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

EMPEROR vs. AKRAM ARSALA.

The accused in this case a Pathan was charged with having committed the murder of his wife Duramibai on the night of 29th of May last, by stabbing her with a knife.

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General with Mr. Patil appeared for the accused.

Mr. N. M. Patwardhan appeared for the accused.

The case for the Crown shortly were these:—The accused was married to the deceased some time ago. About 5 months ago the deceased with her parents and brother came to Bombay from Peshawar. The accused followed them about a month later, and finding them in Bombay, tried to induce his wife to go back to him. This the deceased refused to do, as on a previous occasion he had attempted to stab her and she was not quite sure of her own safety with him. On the night of the 29th of May last, the deceased with her parents and brother went to sleep on the 'otla' of a house in Jackeria Street. The accused was with them and went to sleep near the deceased. At about 1 a.m. the mother and the brother were roused from their sleep by the cries of the deceased, and they saw the accused stabbing her with a pen-knife. An alarm was raised, the accused tried to run away, but was chased and arrested. The unfortunate women died then and there. She had as many as twenty wounds all over the body, some of them of a very serious nature. The accused had also tried to assault his mother-in-law who had tried to shield her daughter and had to be removed to hospital.

The defence of the accused was that the deceased had in the first instance assaulted him with a pen knife and he had merely retaliated being provoked by that assault upon him.

After hearing the evidence and counsel's address and his Lordship's suming up. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty of causing the death of the deceased against the accused but they were divided on the question of provocation a minority of four being of opinion that there was provocation.

His Lordship then gave a further direction to the jury on the point of provocation.

The foreman after hearing His Lordship said because of the provocation, the minority recommended the accused to mercy,. Otherwise the jury was unanimously of opinion that the accused was guilty of murder. His Lordship sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

FATHER-IN-LAW MURDERED.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid and a Special Jury.)

Emperor
vs.
Abdul Rahim Mahomed Saheb—Accused.

The accused in this case was charged with having on the 25th of April last, committed the murder of his father-in-law Abdul Razak Ablul Gani in Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Kanga, the Advocate-General and Mr Mansingh appeared for the Crown.

Mr. K. M. Taliarkhan appeared for the accused.

The case for the Crown was that the accused a tailor was married to one Banubai, a girl of 17 years' old, the daughter of the deceased Abdul Razak a pensioned Jamadar whom the accused was charged with murdering and Kulsumbai his wife. They were married about two or three months ago. The marriage was brought about by one Shabudin, uncle of the accused. They were not happy. They lived as husband and wife for 15 days. The accused removed his wife's ornaments and otherwise ill-treated her. Complaint was made to Shabudin who took her to her parents' house while the accused lived with Shabudin. Accused was heard to say that if his wife did not return to him he would kill certain people. Information of this was given to the police and eventually a reference was made to a Kazi who decided that the accused should live with Banu's parents and should give one rupee for his own and his wife's expenses and so the accused came to reside with his wife's parents.

At 4 a.m. on the 25th of April, the accused called out to his wife. She woke up and found that the lights were out and that the accused had a knife in his hand. She saw the accused go to her father's cot and stab him in the abdomen. The father screamed and the whole household woke up. The accused ran away. It was found that the deceased had been severely wounded in the abdomen. He was taken to a hospital where he died the next day. In his dying declaration the deceased told the Magistrate that he was stabbed by his son-in-law whom he saw running away.

The accused absconded but in his room was found a postcard from a relation from Miraj. Working on this clue the police arrested him at Miraj.

After hearing the evidence and the Counsel and His Lordships summing-up the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused and His Lordship sentenced him to death remarking that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case.

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The third ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 18, Tamarind Lane, Fort, when Mr. Manilal Magganlal presided. The annual report of directors was submitted to the shareholders and adopted. In the course of the report it was stated that the Company's Mills commenced working in January 1922, but out of the two Hydraulic Presses, only one was working until the end of March, as all the Press Plates supplied to the Company by the Manufacturers were utilised in one Press so as to bring out quite thin marketable cakes. Further supply of Press Plates has already been received from Home and both the Presses are now working to their full capacity. It is estimated that a full year's working will show very satisfactory results next year. The sum Rs. 3,437-9-7 (Balance of Profit and Loss account) has been written off from the Preliminary Expenses account.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Eslpanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Naden charged Joseph Duncan Turnbull (Engineer) with rash and negligent driving on the 23rd of June at Apollo Bunder, thereby causing damage to the motor car of Mr. Solomon Moses Joseph.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar.-at-Law, defended the accused.

The facts of the case are already reported in these columns, viz., the accused without a license drove his motor car with some passengers at 1-50 a.m. After the collision at Apollo Bunder the accused drove to the Taj Mohal Hotel, where he was arrested. In the former case of driving without a license the accused was fined Rs. 10 and in the latter case of rash and negligent driving, he was fined Rs. 150.

It is understood that four non-official members of the U. P. Legislative Council have sent in resolutions for extension of the term of office of Sir Harcourt Butler.

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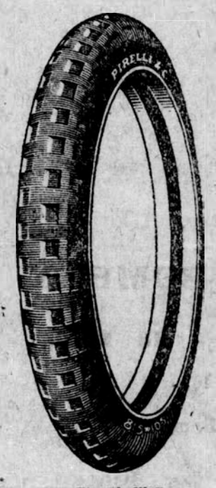

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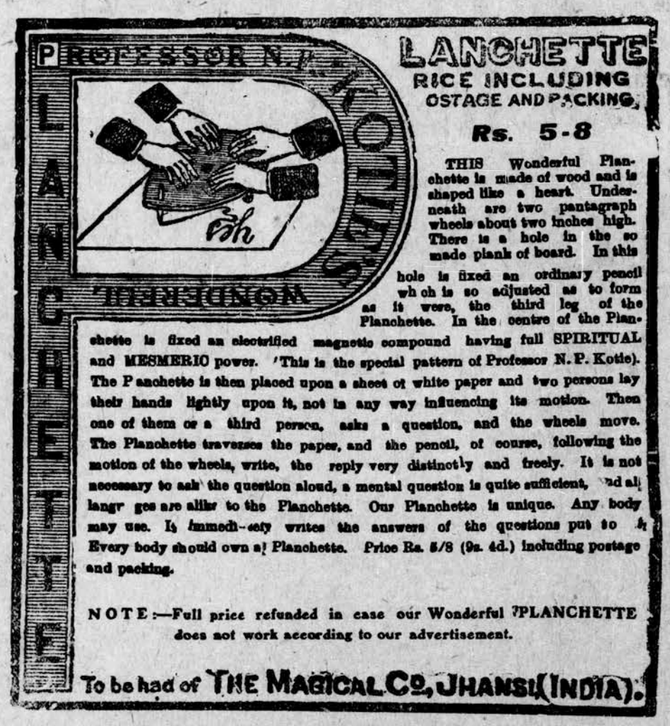

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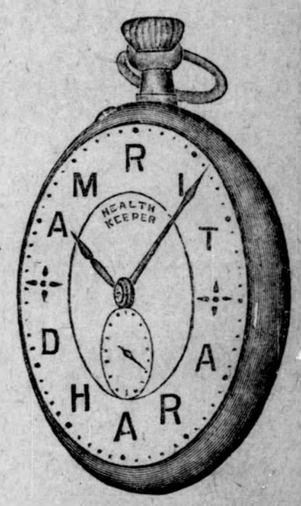

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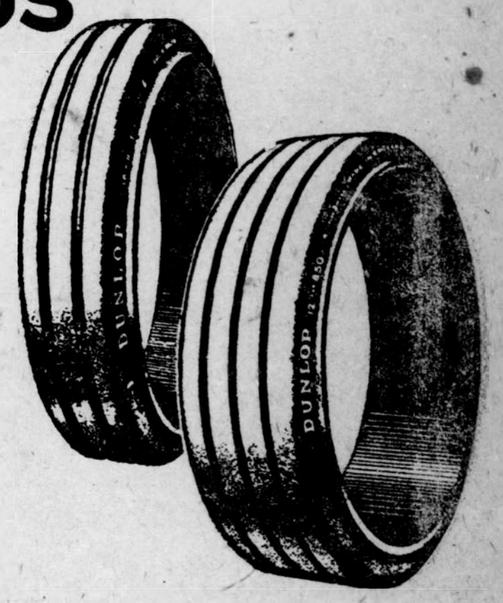

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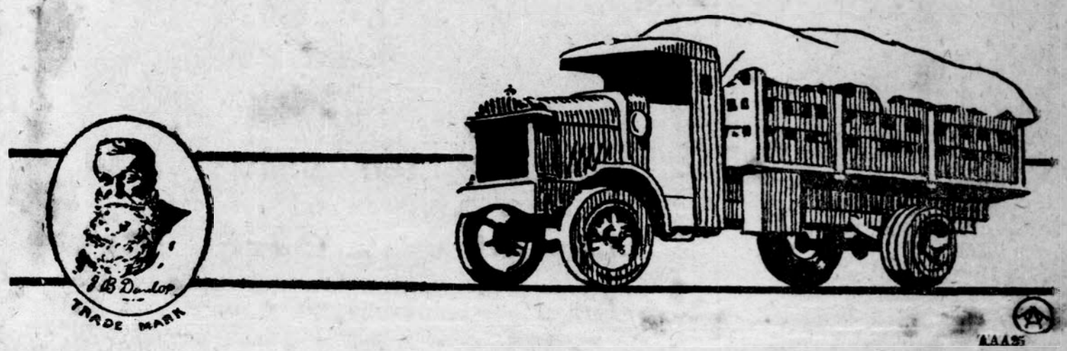

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